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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 245 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

OTTAWA SOUNDS DEATH KNELL OF ECONOMIC SWARAJ

TINSEL OF PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS FOR INDIA

Britain To Benefit At Indian Consumers' Expense

The full text of the Ottawa Trade Agreement between Britain and the Government of India and oth Dominion Governments has been published.

The Agreement which was signed on the 20th August at Ottawa contains fourteen Articles, with eight attached Schedules. Articles 1 to 8 and Schedules A to D contain the undertakings given on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and articles 10 and 11 and Schedules F and G the undertakings given on behalf of the Government of India. Articles 9 and 12 with Schedules E and H contain the undertakings given and received by His Majesty's Government and the Government of India as regards trade between India and the Colonial Empire. Articles 13 and 14 are reciprocal and concern both Governments.

Under various Acts of Parliament passed from time to time Indian goods of certain classes (such as tea, coffee and tobacco) are liable to duty on entry into the United Kingdom, and under the Import Duties Act all other classes of Indian goods—except specified in Schedule 1 of that Act which are free of duty irrespective of their origin—become liable to duty on the 15th November 1932, unless before that date an Order in Council made continuing the exemption from duty. The liability to duty of Indian goods under the earlier acts is not affected by the Agreement.

Article 1 guarantees the continuance after the 15th November of free entry for Indian goods which would otherwise be liable to duty under the Import Duties Act, Article 4 guarantees the maintenance of the existing margin of preference now enjoyed by the Indian goods included in Schedule C over similar foreign goods, whether that margin owes its origin to the earlier Acts or to the Import Duties Act, while Articles 2 and 3 provide for the grant of new or increased preferences in respect of the Indian goods included in Schedules A and B. Article 4 also provides that, if greater preference is accorded to goods of the kinds specified in Schedule C originating in any other part of the Empire, such greater preference shall also be extended to India. The effect of these Articles taken together is as follows. In so far as the goods receiving preferential treatment are dutiable under the earlier Acts it is only the margin of preference which is guaranteed, and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom retains complete liberty to modify the rates of duty, so long as the difference between the duty on Indian goods and the duty on foreign goods is maintained, and so long as no other part of the Empire enjoys a larger preference than India. It, however, the goods are liable to duty under the Import Duties Act the position is different. So long as the Agreement remains in force, the duties applicable to foreign goods of the classes specified in Schedule C cannot be reduced, for the effect would be to decrease the margin of preference accorded to Indian goods. It is, however, open to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to reduce the duties on goods not included in either Schedule A or Schedule C. Finally, since Indian goods are guaranteed free entry, any increase in the duties will, whether the goods are scheduled or not, automatically increase to the same extent the margin of preference actually enjoyed.

SPECIAL PROVISIIONS.

Articles 5 and 6 contain special provisions applicable to certain commodities. Article 5 makes it possible to remove the duties on wheat in grain or lead if the Empire producers fail to supply either commodity in sufficient quantities at world prices. The Empire is a large exporter on balance of both commodities, and it would not be reasonable that Empire producers should ake advantage of the preference to charge a higher price to consumers in the United Kingdom than they charge to consumers elsewhere. Article 6 relates to tobacco and is the only instance in the Agreement of a preference specifically settled for a long term of years. An identical Article appears in each of the Agreements between the United Kingdom and the other tobacco-producing countries of the Empire. The tariff preference on Empire tobacco was first accorded in 1919 and was increased to the present rate of 2s. 0½d. per lb. in July 1925. Under the Finance Act of 1926 the preference was stabilised at this rate for a period of ten years terminating on 31st July 1936, and by Article 6 of the Agreement this period has been extended to 1942—ten years from the date of the Agreement; but in the case His Majesty's Government have reserved to themselves liberty to reduce the duty below 2s. 0½d. a lb., in which case the preference woud be the full amount of the duty. As the duty on foreign tobacco is at present 14s. a pound, a reduction to less than 2s. a pound does not at present appear probable.

EXEMPTION FROM DUTY.

Article 7 provides for exemption from duty under the Import Duties Act irrespective of origin of certain commodities in which India is interested, and Article 8 contains a special provision relating to raw cotton. Both articles are discussed in subsequent paragapns of this Report. It will be convenient also to defer to a later stage consideration of Articles 9 and 2, which contain the provisions for

(Continued on page 9.)

OTTAWA BILL BEFORE PARLIAMENT

TO MINIMISE LOSS TO EXCHEQUER

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The first business of the next session of Parliament will be the Ottawa Agreements which the Government intends to enact without delay with a view to minimising the losses to the Exchequer. Agreements will be introduced as a single measure which will be treaaed as an ordinary finance bill —Reuter.

Anglo-Canadian Agreement

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The full details of the Ottawa Conference agreements are published indicating how trade of the countries in the British Commonwealth is affected as a number of schedules were temporarily withheld at the conclusion of the Conference.

The Anglo-Canadian agreement provides for the modification of duties on 215 items of which 79 are on the free list for the first time. Generally speaking trade over 40 percent in the imports from United Kingdom will enjoy immediate advantage of the lower duties while goods valued at 8 million dollars per annum will be admitted free including printed books, all manufactured asbestos, manufactured iron and steel sheets and rails, dairy machinery cutlery, motor cars, motor cycles, electrical and radio apparatus and new linen. Schedule accords free entry to very wide range of fabrics.—Reuter.

MISSING LETTER COMPETITION

(SERIES I)

(See Results On Page 7)

BRITISH PRESS WELCOMES HERRIOT

Disarmament Hopes In London

LONDON, Oct. 12

The French Premier will leave Paris for London this afternoon accompanied by Messrs. Ray and Alphano for conversations with Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon on Disarmament situation. M. Herriot's visit is welcomed by British press as indicative of desire to find way out of the present deadlock.

The "Times" declares that British people are fully alive to the dangers of the present position and are "unanimous and utterly disinterested in their anxiety to see that difficulties are removed which now block all progress towards disarmament and to see real conciliation between France and Germany."—B.O.W.

SEVERAL 'PLANES DESTROYED

Serious Fire At Hamble Aviation Co.'s Works

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Serious fire occurred late last night at Fairey Aviation Company's works at Hamble near Southampton, many seaplanes and aeroplanes being destroyed.

Fairey's main works are at Hayes, Middlesex, to which work from Hamble branch will now be temporarily transferred.—B.O.W.

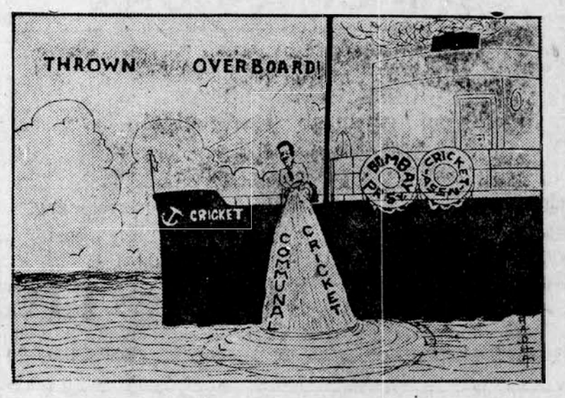
CHINESE BANDITS' CRIME

British Woman Murdered In Harbin

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Harbin—Four bandits this morning attacked and murdered a British woman, Mrs. Woodruff, the wife of the Chief Accountant of the British American Tobacco Company here, and attempted to kidnap her three children.

Two Russians pursued the bandits, who fired seriously wounding both the Chinese police then chased and fired at the bandits killing two. Other two escaped but the children were rescued.—Reuter.



Lucknow Busy With Preparations

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN HISTORIC KASARBAG BARADARI

M. Shaukat Ali And Party Reach On Friday Morning

(From A Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, Oct. 12.

Arrangements for All-Parties' Muslim Conference are in good progress. Raja Saleempure is trying his best to make the conference a success. It will be held in the same historic Kasarbag Baradari where the All-Parties' Conference was held two years back to discuss the Nehru report.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and party are reaching Lucknow on the morning of 14th inst.

An urgent meeting of the Khilafat Working Committee will be held on 15th inst. and the Working Committee of the Nationalist Muslim Conference will meet at Choudhari Khaleequzzaman's residence in the afternoon of October 14th.

"IN DUTY BOUND" TO ACCEPT

Maulvi A. Hanan Welcomes Lucknow Conference

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

Maulvi Abdul Hanan has sent a telegram to Mr. Shaukat Ali, welcoming the Lucknow Conference, assuring him of Punjab Muslim support for an honourable settlement, stating that Muslims are in duty bound oo attend the conference and create solidarity and stating that the views expressed by some Muslim Conference leaders are premature and regrettable.

INVITATION DECLINED.

Sir Mohammed Iqbal, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Mr. Ghulam Mohyuddin, Advocate, and Ghulam Rasul Mehr have declined the invitation to attend the Lucknow Conference.—A.P.

MAHASABHA ATTITUDE HOSTILE?

Bombay Council Muslims On Lucknow Conference

POONA, Oct. 12.

The Muslim party in the Bombay Council held a meeting this afternoon and passed a resolution to the effect that no useful purpose would be served by attending the Lucknow Conference since the majority community had not made any definite offer of peace terms and also as the Mahasabha attitude was positively hostile.—A. P.

"Nitschin" Wins Cesarewitch

HOT FAVOURITE SANDWICH THIRD

LONDON, Oct. 12.

At Newmarket to-day the race for Caesarewitch stakes over two and quarter miles resulted as follows:—

NITSICHIN	1
CHELMARSH	2
SANDWICH	3

STARTING PRICES.

The following were the starting prices:—

NITSICHIN: 10/1 against.
CHELMARSE: 22/1.
SANDWICH: 100/12.
Twenty-six ran.

Won by three lengths. Two lengths separated the second and third.—Reuter.

THE RACE

At ew Market the King, the Queen, Princess Royal, Lord Harewood and exceptional crowd saw London stockbroker D. Kennedy's mare "Nitschin" win the Cesarewitch. A. Buston's "Chelmarsh" was second and Lord Roseberry's last year's St. Leger winner "Sandwich," who was a favourite was third. The going was good.

In the early stages the field was spread out and the sun's glare made the colours indistinguishable.

On entering the straight "Claymore" led from "Chelmarsh", "Roi de Paris," "West Wicklow," "Sandwich", "Sandals", "Son of Mint", "Blue Vision" and "Nitsichin". Quarter mile from Home "Chelmarsh" led from "Roi de Paris," "Claymore", "Sandwich" and "Nitsichin."

"NITSICHIN" SHOOTS OUT TO WIN.

Shortly afterwards "Nitsichin" went second and passing "Chelmarsh" on the rising ground won by three lengths.

There was a fine struggle for the third place. "Roi de Paris" was fourth. "Bladearna" fifth and "Sandals" sixth. "Popotte" from Guernsey was last.

The winner's time was 3 minutes, 51 2/5 seconds.

The bookmakers were despondent and would even have preferred "Sandwich" to win.

F. Rickaby rode "Joyous Greeting". Otherwise the runners were identical with probables.—Reuter's Special.

ARMED PEACE IN BELFAST AFTER BREAD RIOT

Unemployed Mob Flings Loaves Into Streets

ARMOURED CARS AND TROOPS PATROL CITY

LONDON, Oct. 12.

There is comparative peace in Belfast to-day but it is armed peace.

Three thousand police equipped with revolvers and rifles and armoured cars are patrolling the danger areas. Seven lorry loads of Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers with machine-guns have been drafted into city.

HAUL OF ARMS.

Police raids have resulted in the discovery of quantities of arms and ammunitions in the possession of civilians. Police declare that the Communists rowdies are at the bottom of the trouble but on other hand it is undoubtedly due to the great hardship among the unemployed in Belfast district who number probably 100,000.

BREAD VAN HELD UP.

There was more shooting and looting to-day Snippers hidden in the houses in Falls Road area fired a number of shots but nobody was seriously hurt.

The mob held up a bread van, milk van and coal-cart and flung loaves into the street, smashed milk bottles and poured milk into the gutter. So far 70 persons have been arrested of whom 30 who were mostly heavily bandaged were remanded by the police court to-day on charges of unlawful assembly and rioting.

Tramway service in Falls Road district has been resumed.

A representative conference has been arranged to discuss matters with view to prevent the repetition of rioting. —Reuter.

(Earlier News on page 12).

CONFESSING ITS INABILITY TO GOVERN?

SIGNIFICANCE OF ORDINANCE RAJ

Petit's Resolution Carried In Council

POONA. Oct. 12.

The Bombay Council to-day discussed resolutions on matters of general public interest.

Mr. J. B. Petit's resolution in regard to the simultaneous establishment of an autonomous central Government with the grant of provincial autonomy received priority and was discussed at great length. The mover said that Ordinances were a confession on the part of the Government of its inability to govern without such extraordinary powers. If goodwill was to be created, the introduction of responsibility at Centre was the only means.

Mr. B. S. Kamat thought that it would be better to wait till the federation scheme was complete rather than have mere provincial autonomy.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto endorsed the opinion expressed at the R. T. C. by Muslim Delegates that while pressing for responsibility at the Centre they would have immediate provincial autonomy.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed did not see the utility of such resolutions and advocated the policy of wait-and-see.

The resolution was carried.

Government did not participate but agreed to forward the same to the Government of India.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

REPLAY IN LANCASHIRE CUP.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

In the re-play in the first round of Lancashire Cup under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day Salford beat Rochdale by 26 points to 13.

PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

After their triumphal visit to Scandinavia the Prince of Wales and Prince George, flying homeward in the Imperial Airways liner "Heracles" arrived at Copenhagen from Malmoe at 2|50 p.m. and exchanged greetings with the Prince and the Princess Axel and Princess Eugenie at the aerodrome. Then they flew to Hamburg where they landed at 4-35 p.m. amid cheers of a large crowd. They will stay the night over at Hamburg. Prince George will return home by air to-morrow. Prince of Wales after short stay in Holland will arrive in London on Saturday.—Reuter.

SAMUEL INSULL.

Athens.—Samuel Insull is contemplating prolonged visit. He attributes present trouble to machination of his enemies. Papers are attacking police for their excessive zeal. Insull has retained services of Christos Ladas, prominent lawyer and politician in event of extradition proceedings.—Reuter.

58
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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.
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A R 8184

WANTED—A B. E. to work as SECRETARY of the Dholka Municipality. Two years binding essential, one having experience of Municipal work preferred. Apply before 5th November, 1932 stating qualifications, etc. and minimum pay expected to PRESIDENT, Dholka Municipality.
A 5637

WANTED—A B. Sc. strong in Mathematics for High school classes. Two years binding essential. Apply stating terms and qualifications to MANEKLAL CHUNILAL SHAH, Manager, Sheth Husseinally High School, Dholka.
A 5631

WANTED—A qualified, competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER for an Up-country Cotton Mill, one having practical experience and worked in well-known Mills need apply, stating terms with testimonials to Box No. 1800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5627

WANTED—An experienced EDUCATIONIST as Director Public Instruction, Idar State. Starting Pay Rs. 200/- with future propects. Apply stating qualifications to J. N. BHANDARI M. A., LL. B. Dewan, Idar State.
A 5573

Agents Wanted

WANTED Influential and Energetic AGENTS to canvas orders for the ensuing Deepavali season and thereafter on decent salary and liberal commission. Cash Security essential. Terms most attractive. Apply sharp to the SOVEREIGN TEA SUPPLYING CORPORATION, Mettupalaiyam, Nilgris.
A R 8176

Trade Announcement.

ELECTRICAL and RADIO REPAIRS.—We carry out all repairs for fans, kettles, toasters Radio Sets, Telephones, etc. etc. We maintain high class technical service men for repairs. Our repairs are guaranteed. EASTERN ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING CO., 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 24963.
T R 5641

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TO LET—SMALL ROOM in a Solicitor's Office for Barrister, Advocate or Pleader only. Apply Box No. 1804, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 8183

TO LET—Byculla, 122, Victoria Road, opposite Jerbagh, ground floor flat, suitable for Christian family. Apply Box No. 1792, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 8139

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION EXAMINATION. — Manual of General Information" has been specially compiled to meet the needs of candidates. They cannot do without a copy. Price 1/4/-. Raphey Brothers, Sanjauli, SIMLA or FONO BOOK AGENCY, Simla.
E R 7973

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F R 8088

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GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Notice Of Registration

THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE that our preparation hitherto known as Empire's Anti-Congestine, has this day been duly registered under the name and title of EMPIRE'S CONGESTICIDE.
The EMPIRE CHEMICAL WORKS,
Tardeo, Bombay No. 7.
R 8177

Kurla Municipality

PURCHASE OF TWO SECOND-HAND ROLLERS FOR ROAD REPAIRS.

QUOTATIONS are hereby invited for supply of two, Second-hand, Hand Roller, in good working order, for road repairs. One roller should be of 5 Cwt. and the other of ten Cwt. The quotations should reach the undersigned by 15-10-1932.
K. K. THOMAS,
Chief Officer,
Kurla City Municipality.
5639

Bombay Municipality

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Private Road constructed along the trolley track North and South of the Military Road, Santa Cruz within the land exclusively owned by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, will be CLOSED to public traffic for full 24 hours from 10 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1932 to 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1932.
H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Dated the 11th October, 1932.
5640

Tenders

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from firms of standing for the supply of Medical Drugs etc., for the use of the C. R. Wadia Dispensary, Thana. As far as possible drugs and articles of Indian manufacture should be tendered for. A list of the requirements and tender form can be obtained from the Thana Municipal Office on any Office day on payment of Re. 1. A deposit of Rs. 25 in cash must accompany every tender both of which should reach the Undersigned not later than the 5th November, 1932.
(Sd.) RAMCHANDRARAO L. REDE
Chief Officer,
City Municipality, Thana.
5638

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
You'll laugh till you burst when you see.
'MY WIFE'S FAMILY"
with
GENE GERRARD

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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A Paramount British Picture from the play by FREDERICK LONSDALE with
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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY"
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PHILLIPS HOLMES
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Best Entertainment Hit of the Week
INDIA'S IDEAL TALKIE
"VEER KUNAL"
SON OF ASHOKA
Ideal for all in the Family. Hundreds of Families have seen it. Let not your Family Miss it
SEE and HEAR
SUNALINI DEVI, (Sister of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu)
Ablest expression of emotions.
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Melodious appealing Song hits, Perfect Sound recording,
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ROSHANARA
100 P. C. HINDI TALKIE
Featuring
Miss TARA, Mr. GAZNAVI, Mr. HAIDERSHAH
See at
KRISHNA CINEMA
New Charni Road.

TOLSTOY'S GREAT DRAMA.
RESURRECTION
Next week at
THE PALACE

Public Notices.

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of approximately 6,000 feet of 2½ inch internal diameter rubber lined, flaxen canvas fire hose in fifty feet lengths, without couplings.
Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 3rd November, 1932, not later than 1-0 p. m. (B. T.) All Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for Fire Hose."
Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 550/- (without which no tender will be considered) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.
Forms of contracts specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. 1 per set to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. COOMBS
Chief Officer Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Office, Byculla,
Bombay, 12th October, 1932.
5636

University of Bombay

UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS

The attention of Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay is invited to the University Notification published in the last issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette", announcing the subjects selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for University Prizes ranging in value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 and the conditions of competition.
2. The Registrar will be glad to supply any person on application written or oral, with a copy of the notification in question.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 10th October, 1932.
5639

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY

Under instructions from the Attorneys for the Vendor and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 17th October, 1932, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

One Necklace of diamond
Four Bangles of diamond
One Pair of bangles of diamond (46 diamonds)
Two Earrings of diamond
One Pair of bracelet.
One Diamond ring.
One Parab Tanmanyoo, of diamonds and pearls
One Kanthi of pearls of three strings.
Four Bangles of pearls containing one string.

The above will be on view from Saturday.
The purchasers will have to pay the purchase money in cash at the time of sale and will take delivery of the said ornaments on payment of the purchase price.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
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* Nagato Maru	5901	18 Oct.	31 Oct
Kator Maru	10000	.....	x 1 Nov
x Tango Maru	5893	30 Oct.	13 Nov
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	x 15Nov.
*Hakodate Maru	5303	2 Nov.	15 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Suwa Maru	11000	13 Oct.	30 Oct
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Oct.	13 Nov

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Argun ,,	10th Oct.	19th ,,
Havre ,,	24th ,,	8th Nov.
Alaska ,,	26th ,,	16th ,,
Borneo ,,	8th Nov.	22nd ,,

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EXTENSIVE RAIN IN MADRAS

All-India Weather

POONA, Oct. 12.
The central region of low pressure area in Southeast Arabian Sea is located this morning in the neighbourhood of Laccadives. There has been extensive rain in Madras Presidency with locally heavy falls in Malabar Widespread thundershowers are also reported from Burma.
Chief amounts of rainfall are: Kyaukpyu three inches; Mergui, Diamond Island, Gwa and Monywa threequarters; Tavoy, Amherst, Akyab, Yamethin and Maymyo a half; Bassein a quarter; Cochin five; Nellore and Masulipatam three; Madras two; Trivandrum, Cuddalore, and Coonoor one and a half; Calicut, Pamban and Cocanada one; Negapatam and Cuddapah a half; and Mangalore, Vellore and Kodaikanal a quarter.
Forecast:—Rainfall will continue to be extensive in Madras Presidency and extend in South Konkan and South Deccan. Local thundershowers will recur in Burma.
Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Local falls of heavy rain will continue in Malabar and extend in coastal districts of Madras Presidency from Cuddalore to Vizagapatam during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

Trade Of Bombay Presidency

BOMBAY, October 12.
The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following statement showing the total value of Imports, Exports and re-exports of merchandise and imports and exports of gold, silver and currency notes (foreign trade private) of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the month of September 1932, as compared with same month of the previous year:—

	Sept. 1931 Rs.	Sept. 1932 Rs.
Imports of Merchandise	3,79,95,826	4,26,57,561
Exports of Indian Produce	1,76,08,747	1,92,63,458
Exports of Foreign merchandise	26,02,330	13,96,252
Imports of gold	16,17,437	5,42,781
Imports of silver	43,82,823	7,98,917
Imports of Currency notes	12,620	9,455
Exports of gold	29,28,923	6,32,47,301
Exports of silver	21,83,671	1,62,000
Exports of currency notes	Nil.	7,000 —A.P.

Currency Dept. Accounts

An Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, as on the 7th October 1932 is given below:

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	1,75,40,12
Reserve Coin and Bullion in India—	
Silver Coin	1,02,50,67
Gold bullion	11,34,46
Silver bullion	12,40,09
Securities (purchase price) in India	49,14,90

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, Oct. 12.

F. P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to-date 11-10-32	1920000	2214000
Receipts Yesterday 11-10-32	70000	165000
Exports to-date 11-10-32	1426000	1018000
Stock at Ports 7-10-32	3737000	3735000
Stock Interior Towns 7-10-32	1695000	1141000
Stock Liverpo 7-10-32	763000	755000
Visible Supply 7-10-32	7490000	6359000
Quantity in Sight 7-10-32	2810000	3110000
Quantity out of Sight 7-10-32	2116000	1965000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 12.

	Bales.
Khandesh	11
Central India	159
Berar	52
Central Provinces	97
Broach	69
Compta-Dharwar	126
Westerns-Northerns	158
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	300
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,381
Linseed	4,349
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	19
Gingellyseed	22
Poppyseed	576
Groundnuts	6,880
Castorseed	1,109
Rice	1,656
Myrabollams	754
Castorseed	428
Gram	990
Joowar	630
Maize	19
Bajree	430
	Tons.
Coal	7,170

SUGAR MARKETS

Low Stocks

UNDERTONE STEADY

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Since the last report the tone of our market was very firm for ready and near arrivals and there was an advance in Java White Sugar of 4-1/2d. per cwt., in ready and 3d. per cwt., sugar to arrive per s.s. "Nurjahan" and 1 1/4d. per cwt., in sugar to arrive per s.s. "Nawab". This advance was mainly due to satisfactory stock position and continued good enquiry for ready and near arrivals. In sympathy with firmness for ready and near deliveries, there was naturally better enquiry for named steamers to arrive during this and early next months and prices were steadier with an advance in Java White Sugar from 1/2d. to 1d. per cwt., while from October onwards although tone was steady there was hardly any business as the Importers were quoting about 1/2 to 1d. per cwt., higher compared with the quotations early this week, on account of Java Exchange being unfavourable. During the week under review one of the prominent European Importers was recorted to have sold Java White Sugar 1,000 tons ex s.s. "Arabia" at Rs. 5/6/6 to Rs. 5/6/9 while another European Importer was reported to have sold 1,000 tons Java White Sugar ex s.s. "Subedar" at Rs. 5/6/0 to Rs. 5/7/0 per cwt., F B H. There was also good turnover amongst dealers for sugar to arrive by the named steamers. At the close of the week the market was slightly easier as the dealers were not interested at advanced rates and preferred to wait for further developments.

FOREIGN MARKETS

There was no change in ready while in forward there was a rise of 1 point in December delivery and decline of 2 and 3 points in March and May positions respectively in New York Raws. There was no change in ready as well as in Forward on the London Terminal market. Java in London is quoted 1-1/2d. per cwt., higher compared with last week which is attributed to unfavourable Java Sterling Exchange. Java market is reported unchanged with very limited export business at current rates.

CALCUTTA & KARACHI.

Calcutta market is steady with an advance of 1 1/4d. per cwt., due to better demand while Karachi Market is reported to be quiet but steady with little change in prices.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR IN INDIA.

The imports in British India from January to August 1932 as compared with previous two years were as under:—

1932.	1931.	1930.
281000	457000	553000

of the 281000 tons during 8 months from January to August 1932 223000 tons were Java and 58000 tons other sugars.

Stocks in Main British Indian ports on 28th September 1932 as compared with the same period last year were as under:—

	1932.	1931.
Calcutta Tons	8000	25376
Bombay Tons	3000	26500
Karachi Tons	27000	13500
Madras Tons	1900	1700
Rangoon Tons	1548	1590
Total	17148	68666

or about 1/4 compared with the last year.

Our Local market is likely to rule steady at the present level for ready and very near arrivals on account of stocks being at a very low level but for latter arrivals much will depend on demand from consuming centres as the arrivals in course of next 3 weeks are rather heavy. As regards forward positions we do not anticipate any material change in prices atleast in near future.

NEW YORK SUGAR

FIRMER BASIS
New York, Oct. 11.
Refiners bought fair quantity actuals. Firmer basis causing hedge covering December.

December	1.11+.03
March	1.04+.04
May	1.07+.03
July	1.11+.03

LIVEPROOL WHEAT
Liverpool, Oct. 11.

October	63 5/8d.
December	64 5/8d.
March	63 5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, Oct. 11.

December	0.49 3/8
May	0.54 1/2
July	0.55 3/4

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 12.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400/ per ton.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100/ per ton.

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"NO NEW IDEAS" IN THE THEATRE

Lament Of Doyen Of "First-Nighters"

Leslie Bloom, president of the Gallery First-Nighters, who has seen more than 3,000 plays, supports the idea wholeheartedly. When I met him, Mr. Bloom first put forward what he considers to be a vital question: "What have managers done to keep abreast with the times since the war?" he said.

"No new ideas have come into the theatre for years. Nothing has been done to recruit the enormous number of people who want to be entertained. The cinema, because it is a new thing, has taken a great many people from the theatre. Theatre managers, unlike cinema mangers, are not enterprising; at least, a survey of the theatre makes one think so."

Mr. Bloom, who is continually in touch with playgoers and hears what the average one has to say, has for a long time, heard the complaint that theatres do not give value for money. "Many theatres start their show at 8.45 (though often the advertised time is 8-30) and end at eleven o'clock—and there are two long intervals during that time. Is that value, when the prices which have to be paid are so high?" continued Mr. Bloom. "A few years ago, I tried to get several managers to put on curtain-raisers, but I had no success.

"This scheme for two full-length plays, put forward by 'The Era' is very fine, though naturally it will be realised that years ago programmes used to consist of, say, an operetta, a melodrama, and a play by Shakespeare. Nowadays plays which on account of their flimsiness, should be one-act plays, are dragged out into three-act plays.

"There are surely a number of authors who could, and would, write plays to meet the demand which would arise if your scheme was adopted. They do not write so many now because there is so little demand by managers for good stuff."

Mr. Bloom thinks that opportunities for discovering and developing talent would come about by the two-plays-nightly scheme.

"The first play could be reasonably long, and the second one might not be so long. Unless absolutely necessary, 'stars' need not be engaged for both plays, but, of course, the artists would all have to be of a high standard. In England there are many actors and actresses of great talent who have little or no chance of proving their worth.

"If a playgoer only wanted to see one play he could do so, though I am pretty certain that most playgoers would want to see the full programme. The 'popular price' part of the audience, which managers have done their best to oust, would be very good supporters I know."

Considered from a commercial point of view, Mr. Bloom thinks that artists could be got for one of the plays at reasonable pay, and that when the public got to know the idea thoroughly, the theatre would start to make a lot of money.

Mr. Bloom finished his talk by saying: "New ideas 'are' wanted—even if they are not entirely original. I am out for anything that is a bit different from what we have now. Although I know the theatre will live. I beg managers to put a little life and enterprise into their job, and make the theatre a vigorous and worthwhile institution, something that England can be proud of.

'Now is the time for England to lead the way.

"All my life I have been working for the theatre by creating playgoers, so I hope managers will help me and do likewise."

Mr. Bloom is not adverse to having programmes of a play and about three-quarters of an hour of band music, and he congratulates "The Era" on its efforts to "revitalise the theatre."

"NON-STOP PLAYS MUST COME."

"It is a grand thing," Peter Godfrey said when I told him of the idea. Mr. Godfrey has successfully run the Gate Theatre for nearly eight years, and is probably the only theatre properietor in London, who knows practically all his patrons.

"I am on the side of new ideas for the theatre; things have been static too long," he said. "The idea of 'non-stop' plays is marvellous, and I know it would do well. There would, of course, be difficulties, but any enterprising and enthusiastic manager could over come them. Any man who objects to the idea—which is a revival of what was done years ago, when the theatre had some life in it—is a fool. If I knew a manager, who was opening a theare with two plays in a night I would offer to join him immediately."

Mr. Godfrey has for a long time objected to the long intervals which are the rule of West-End-theatres. At the Gate there is usually one short interval, and only when it is necessary for the changing of a scene is there an interruption in a perfoormance.

"The public are not getting value for money There are so many feeble plays, and with the long intervals, the theatre has fallen into a dismal state. I welcome a scheme which will put an end to the present state, as 'The Era' scheme certainly would.

"Three solid hours of entertainment would certainly be supported by the playgoing public; and not only that—many cinema goers would once they had tasted the "New Theatre," give their full support.

"I am certain that it would prove to be an economic success, and would in time bring prices down. I would start the great revival to-morrow if I had a large enough theatre."

PUT NEW LIFE INTO THE THEATRE

"From the outset I do not agree with this," said Mr. Sabine, the principal of the London Repertory Company, which has presented 321 plays during the last six years.

"If managers were certain that every play they put on would be successful there might be a possibility of the thing being a success," he continued. But I do not think at first sight that it would be feasible or a financial success. It would entail an enormous amount of work, you would get people who could not be in time for the first play, and who did not like the second play, so very often prospective patrons would be lost."

Mr. Sabine believes that all the theatre needs is good plays once a night. "If a play is good the public will go to it even if it is played miles away from the West End" he says. "There are so few good plays to-day, that is the trouble. My cry for years has been 'authors, authors, authors'—good ones, of course.

"The theatre is sinking deeper and deeper into the abyss of poor plays: so much so, that I have to revive some of the very old ones at the Regent. Many of them are good, but they have no advertising value.

Naturally the plays of Pinero Henry Arthur Jones, Sydney Grundy, and others as famous always go well, but I have practically exhausted their work, and when I look to the West End for a play I rarely find one.

"Stand a cinema and a theatre together. If the theatre has a good play the public will flock to it

"As Shakespeare has said, 'The play's the thing.' The play certainly is the thing, and only the play can put new life into the theatre."

W Macqueen Pope is another man who welcomes the scheme, and who is supporter of anything which will put new life into the theatre.

"I think it is a good idea," he said. "When the theatre was at its best many years ago, a theatre programme was usually given. I do not see why a double-play programme should not be successful to-day. Things in the theatre have been stagnant for too long. Any innovation is good, and in this case the public would, I feel sure, be good supporters, and would soon get used to the new times of perfofmances which would obviously come into operation. To-day most people are tired of short plays and long intervals, at high prices. Good, solid, and reasonably long entertainment is definitely wanted.

The difficulties which would arise over artists scenery and theatre-staff could soon be deal with by the right men. Mr Macqueen Pope thinks.

"I cannot understand why this has not been done long ago. However, now is a very good time, because more than ever before, the theatre wats ideas which will bring it out of its present low state," he added.—"The Era".

Around And About The Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE SCREEN IS NOT THE "GET-RICH-QUICK" BUSINESS

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

Cinema companies in the post have been, says the film critic in a recent issue of the "Era" the London weekly, curiously liable to mismanagement and there is no gurantees that some of them will not be liable to mismanagement

* * * *

"One reason for that is that the in future.

industry has the unhappy reputation of being a get-rich-quick" business. It is true that there are speculature aspects of the industry which have enabled been minds to make rapid fortunes by the exercise of courage and judgment but the same elements if speculation have also attracted gamblers with minds less balanced who have made spectacular losses, sometimes as individuals and sometimes unfortunately as managers of public companies.

* * * *

"The fact that there are aspects of the business which can be made the basis of a gamble should not," concludes the powmal, "deter the serious investor from studying the opportunities offered by the well organised cinema

* * * *

I do not claim to know the companies."

percentage of the Indian film producing companies which could be classified or rather distinguished as "Speculating" and "Gambling" concerns. But I do know of the miserable film which could be the outcome only of the "get-rich-quick" complex. It is immaterial whether one recognises it as the mentality of the gambler or as the mentality with the finer name of the speculator. It is there.

* * * *

And so long as it is there the mismanagement to which the Cinema companies in the past have been "carietly liable" will continue. I do not know, as I said, the exact percentage of the gamble in the Indian film producing conceerns. But the percentage would seem to be in all likelihood, ten times higher than the percentage of ten film companies abroad.

* * * *

The cinema companies in India are not, in the first place, "well-organised." Secondly, the "serious investor" is practically non-existent. Finally, there is no one, consequently, inclined or competent in the general run of there companies to "study" the "opportunities." It is time, however, that the "get-rich-quick" complex losses its grip over the "industry and the speculation and gambling is substituted by the "serious investor" who "studies" opportunities.

* * * *

But before he could do that he should demand as an indispensable preliminary condition to his financial assistance that the film-producers in India offer clear plans and definite programms of a "well organised" fully aware of and altogether competent to take advantage of its infinite and hitherto unexplored opportunities

A New Theatre Venture

THE NEWS THEATRE

The News Theatre in Shaftesbury Avenue, for which British Movietone News provides the programme, has just celebrated its second anniversary.

This little theatre the first of its kind in this country, is a centre of instructive entertainment which enjoys a cosmopolitan patronage absolutely unique. Queues waiting outside for admittance are everyday occurrences and it is seldom that one sees many vacant seats.

The weekly visit to the News Theatre has become a habit with hundreds of people. Familiar faces can always be seen each week at the same time and at the same hour.

The entertainment is irresistible—the appeal universal.

The introduction of sound made possible the enterprising venture of establishing a theatre in which news is the feature. Reality is the essence of entertainment.

When sound was added to kinematic news, reality was, as it were, superimposed on reality. That, surely coupled with the highly developed technical improvemens which make possible the amazing speed with which news pictures are released, is the secret of the popularity of motion picture news.

Proof that the News Theatre has been an unqualified success is found in the amazing attendance figures reached during its two years of existence

In eleven months after its inception a million tickets had been sold at the box-office; the second millionth ticket, however, was purchased after another nine months. Already after a further three months the figures approach the two and a half million mark.

It is significan that the theatre is drawing more people now than it was during its first year when it was a novelty.

The obvious and undeniable conclusion is that sound news, by showing the most interesting and vital topics of the day, happily interwoven with pictures of the chief sporting events and by introducing to its audiences the great personalities of the world has stimulated news consciousness and has created a news film public.

There are plenty of people who were sceptical about the continued succes of a theatre entirely devoted to news. But the News Theatre proved to be not a mere craze a short lived fascination, it became an established institution. The head-waggers understimated the public intelligence.

It is interesting to recall the first programme It contained news pictures from Denmark Holland, France Spain Hungary Italy, Albania, Morocco, Egypt, China, Straits Settlements, Australia, South Seas, South America, the United States and Canada.

The news from home was found in the first interview with Don Bradman, when the Australian wonder batsman was at the height of his century making on English cricket grounds; Amy Johnson's welcome in Hull; the Test match day by day; and Jack Hylton rehearsing a new number.

This world coverage was, and is now, made possible by the efficiency of a mighty organisation throughout the globe. A news venture like Movietone literally embraces the whole world.

News is sent to London from New York Pari Berlin and Sydney, while London, of course has crews of it's own.

Each of these centres has an area to cover so that there is no corner of the globe from which Movietone cameras are unable to obtain news pictures at immediate notice.

Altogether there are 200 mobile recording equipments dotted over the world.

The News Theatre a year or so ago adopted a policy slogan—"If the nations of the world could see and speak to each other there would be no more war."

In support of this ideal Mussolini gave an exclusive interview refuting he statesment that Italy wanted war. The Prime Minister, General Jan Smuts and Ex-President Cosgave followed suit with exclusive announcemen's.

Some of the most memorable sound news items ever recorded have been shown at this theatre, many of them important historical documents, the value of which in years to come cannot be over-estimated, for news of to-day is the history of to-morrow

Among these "scoops" mention must be made of the final session of the India Round Table Conference recorded in the sanctuary of St. James's Palace, the first time a motion picture camera had ever been permitted to enter this historic place

Scenes at the Coronation of Ras Tarari, the Abyssinian potentate, were flown over by Captain W. L. Hope, winner of this year's race for the King's Cup, from Addis Ababa to London, a distance of 5,000 miles in 49 flying hours.

The great Disarmament Conference at the Albert Hall, where the three party leaders spoke, was recorded and the Graf Zeppelin at the North Pole had a Movietone man on board.

A complete sound record of the Sino-Japanese war, the signing of the Lausanne Treaty and the speeches at the Imperial Conference at Ottawa are just a few epoch-making items that come readily to mind when looking back on the theatre's fine record.

In addition all the big speed records and sporting events have been seen on its screen.

Almost every world personality has been heard. Rulers, statesmen, writers, thinkers, scientists and the like.

A visit to the News Theatre is more than worth while, it should be made compulsory!—"The Picturegoer."

HUMILIATION DAY IN SHANGHAI

September 18, the anniversary of the Japanese occupation of Mukden was observed officially as a day of national humiliation in Shanghai. Troops and police were standing by until 7 o'clock this evening ready to cope with disturbances, but none occurred. Numerous meetings were held in the native areas, though open-air speeches were forbidden.

At 11 o'clock a five-minutes silence was observed at all meetings and a solemn oath was taken that there should be no rest until the humiliation was wiped out. The tone of the majority of the speeches was remarkably sober, most of the speakers pointing out that China's first necesity was the ordering of her own house. All, however, urged the Government to prepare for more drastic action should the League of Nations declare its inability to restore the lost territories an outcome which is generally expected.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S "BOOK"

Sir John Simon explained the Indian situation to an elderly and distinguished gathering of hearers in London. One of them, however, ventured to differ from him on some particular point. The gentleman turned on him and plainly showed him that his interrupter was not as well informed on the subject as he was himself.

"I am naturally extremely interested in your views on the subject," was the other's polite comment. "You see, I have just completed a book on the subject myself."

When he was asked, in a somewhat patronising tone, what the title of the book was, he replied: "Well, it is called the Simon Report."

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American Cotton Steady On Trade Buying And Frost Reports

ABSENCE OF ANY IMPORTANT SELLING

Better Stocks And Wheat Markets

Although the technical situation of American cotton is sound there is no speculative support. A rise of 15 points recorded on Tuesday in New York cotton prices was due to trade buying influenced by reports of frost. Southern hedge selling was light.

Bombay, Oct. 12

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices on Tuesday and advanced further on reports of frost and trade buying.

Cold rains in Arkansas and over some area in the Central Belt encouraged trade buying Moderate rain in Alabama and along the Carolina Coast was unfavourable

Recent long liquidation has improved the technical situation and southern hedge selling was moderate Trade is a good buyer and while some upward reaction is expected there continues utter absence of speculative buying.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 8 points and prices kept on improving trade covering influenced by better stocks and firm grain markets. A rise of 18 points was established when local selling depressed prices 2 points from the highest level and the market closed at a rise of 16 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points at 6.80 c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was steady throughout the day and closed at a rise of 15 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 15 points at 6.70 c

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened steady at a rise of one to two points The tone of the market was quiet. Later on Egyptian buying contracts were scarce and the market maintained its steadiness assisted by good New York cotton and stocks. In the final trading heavy hedge selling by a local firm caused a recession The market closed steady at a rise of 7 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points at 5.58 d.

East Indian Cotton Futures closed at a rise of 5 points and Egyptian cotton ruled very steady on improved buying influenced by favourable statistical situation. Sakels closed at a rise of 18 points and Uppers gained 15 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was steady and closed at a decline oof 14 points to a rise of 10 points.

SPECULATION DORMANT

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: Market continues quiet but steady. Speculation is dormant pending the Presidential Election. It can safely be assumed that a large portion of the crop has already been hedged and the Farmers seem reluctant to sell at present low prices With acreage reduction unknown and favourable weather in June the lowest price was about 7 cents: to-day with the known supply the price of 6¼ cents can be considered as corresponding to the previous low level in June.

Trade appears to be a fairly consistent buyer and we believe that purchases made now on the Scale down and held with patience are likely to prove profitable before the turn of the year.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. January Highest 6.79 (2.52 p. m.)

N. Y. Lowest 6.69 (at the opening.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:

"Cotton Forecast for better weather, think market in strong position, hedging is only moderate, good trade demand, market is due for an upturn after the recent decline."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.:—Feature firm tone of Egyptian markets on favourable statistical position particularly in Uppers.

New York:—Trade covering Better stocks grains. Small hedging. Local selling.

Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Buying on reports of frost Oklahoma/North texas Trade fixing. Have no decided opinion of the market. for the near future, but in the long run feel market likely to go higher

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 11th instant:—

9-11 a. m:—Cold rains in Arkansas and Central belt. Rain expected in the Eastern belt.

11-30 a. m.:—Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in Alabama, along Carolina Coast. Weather cold.

8-34 p. m:—New York: Better Stocks and Wheat markets. Less offering.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 11

December	6.70 + .16
January 1933	6.76 + .15
March 1933	6.84 + .13
May 1933	6.93 + .13
Middling Spot	6.80 + .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York Oct. 11

October	6.59 + .15
December	6.69 + .15
Middling Spot	6.70 + .15

NEW YORK
New York Oct. 11

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):-

January	6.73
March	6.81
May	6.89

New York Noon Call:—

January	6.70
March	6.79
March	6.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York Oct. 11.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	70.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	45.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool Oct 11

10-10 a.m Quotations	To-day's Price
October 1932 ...	5.35 + .06
November 1932 ...	5.32 + .06
December 1932 ...	5.31 + .07
January 1933 5.22	5.29 + .06
February 1933 ...	5.29 + .06
March 1933 5.23	5.29 + .06
April 1933 ...	5.29 + .05
May 1933 ...	5.30 + .05
June 1933 ...	5.30 + .05
July 1933 5.24	5.30 + .05
August 1933 ...	5.29 + .05
September 1933 ...	5.29 + .05
October 1933 ...	5.28 + .05
Middling Spot ...	5.58 + .03

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool. Oct 11

Sakellaridis October	7.79
November	7.85
December	7.82
January 1933	7.93
March 1933	8.01
May 1933	8.09
July 1933	8.17
F.G.F. Spot	8.10

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool. Oct. 11

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.12
Fine (Good Staple)	5.24
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.36
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.16
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.31
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.46
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.30
Fully Good	4.40
Fine	4.50
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.40
Fine	4.50
Superfine	4.60

LONDON PRODUCE
London October 11

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton. No Offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton. £12/5/0 Oct/Nov sellers

Rapessed Torio Hull/Continent £12/0/0 Oct/Nov sellers

LINSEED
London, October 11

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton. £10/17/6 Oct/Nov sellers

Linsee La Plata c.i.f Hull ton £8/15/0 Octiber sellers

Linseed Bombay (ondon) ton. £11/17/6 Oct/Nov sellers

LINSEED OIL
London October 11

Linseed Oil naked London Cwt 16/7½ Nov/Dec sellers

Linseed Oil naked London Cwt. 17/7½ Jan/Apl. sellers

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Oct. 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot, 8-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER
London October 11

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2—15/32 sellers

Bombay Cotton

Later Easy On Liverpool Advices

GOOD UNDERTONE

Bombay, Oct 12

In response to a rise of 16 points in New York Futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs 204/- for Broach A./M.; Rs. 181/- for Oomra D./J and Rs. 162/- for Bengal D./J The market opened very steady with Broach A./M. delivery quoted at Rs. 205/-. There was good enquiry and prices advanced to Rs. 205/-. The undertone of the market was good.

Sewri Ready Cotton market remained closed to-day and most of the forward business was done privately.

Yarn prices again improved on steady buying.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was due to open at a rise of 9 to 10 points.. Local market ruled firm and prices of Broach A/M. delivery advanced to Rs. 207/. Later in prices declined on easier Liverpool advices and rates were as under:—

Broach A/M.	205/4
Oomra D/J.	182
Bengal D/J.	163

COTTON TEJIMANDI
Bombay, Oct. 12.

Broach A./M. Tejiman...	37 0 0
Broach A./M. Teji at Rs.	250 7 0 0
Broach A./M. Teji at Rs.	275 3 8 0
Broach A./M. Teji at Rs.	300 2 8 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Oct. 12.

October	169.20+2.70
January	17.00+2.50
April	175.30+1.40

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Oct. 12.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F. G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	190
Nagpur-Savner Fine	192
Yeotmal Fine	185
Arvi Line	187
Ellichpur Line	185
Amraoti Fine	185
Khamgaon-Akola Fine ...	185
Mulkapur Fine	175
Khandesh Fine	175
Muthia F. G.	160
Jalna/Sailu F. G.	170
Burwah Sanavad F. G.	175
Hijain/Shujaulpur F G	180
Broach F G	195
Punjab/American	200
Punjab/American mix ...	190
Cambodia	245
Mirai/Sangli	210
Compta Good	210
Bagalkot	195
Jinja	300
Busoga	310
Kampala	315

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, Oct. 12.
Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This Year.
Khandesh	11	7.630
Central India	159	8 323
Barsi and Nagar	.....	6,039
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	2,123
Berar	52	12.454
Central Provinces	97	2,805
Total Oomras	319	39,374
Dholera	.....	32.708
N.-W. Provinces	.....	748
Rajputana	.....	5,170
Sind-Punjab	.....	1 926
Broach	69	3,684
Coompta & Dharwar	126	22,164
Westerns-Noortherns	158	27,691
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	300	5,129
Persian	.....	1,177
American	.....	3,376
Egyptian and African	...	12,295
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	.....
Total	972	155,442

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
Bombay, Oct. 12.
1st Sept. to 6th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This Year.
Europe	650	31,626
Japan & China	411	84,084
Coast Ports	.....	1,397
Up-country by Rail	.....	11,454
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	11,228
Total	1,060	1,39,789

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Oct. 12.

Castorseeds, Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/7; Highest Rs 33/9/6; Closing Rs. 33/9.

Groundnut Seeds, Delivery February Opening Rs. 33/5; Highest Rs. 33/8; Lowest Rs. 33/4; Closing Rs. 33/7.

LONDON GOLD
London, October 11

Bars Gold Fine per oz £5/19/6

LONDON SILVER
London October 11

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	17--11/16
Forward	17—13/16

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, October 12.

B. O. RATES—
T. T. 1/6 3/32
D. D. 1/6 3/32

LONDON:—
Banks Buying 3 months.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/6
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 3/32 Jan
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 7/16
Bank. Buying D. D. 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 ct./Dec
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Jan/Feb
Banks Buying 3 mons. nil.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T. T. 385-1-2
Banks Selling T. T. 385-1-2
Banks Buying T. T. 382-1-2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D. D. 658
Banks Buying D. D. 668.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D. D. 64-1-2.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T. T. 92
Banks Buying 60 Days 87

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D. D. 89-7-8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D. D. 117 1-2.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D. D. 154 7/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D. D. 1-8

CROSS RATES—
New York 3.44-1/4 11th instant
Shanghai 1/9 1/16 12th instant
Japan 1/4 1/2 12th instant.
Paris 87.75 11th instant.
Belgium 24.80 11th instant.
Switzerland 17.83 11th instant
Italy 67.25 11th instant.
Berlin 14.48 11th instant.
Holland 8.56 11th instant.
Stockholm 19.47 11th instant
New York 3.44-1/4 11th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady Dull

Gold £5 19 7 10th instant. £5 19 6 11th instant.

Silver London Ready £17-3/4 10th instant; £17-13/16 11th instant.

Silver London Forward £17-7/8 10th instant;; £17-13/16 11th instant

Silver New York Ready £27-3/4 10th instant; £27-5/8 11th instant

London Discounts 3 Mos. 15/16 10th instant; 15/16 11th instant

London Discounts 6 Mos. 1-7/32 p.c 10th instant; 1-7/32 p.c 11th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.: 3 Mos 2 per cent.; 6 Mos 2-1/2 per cent

Tone:—Easy

INDORE MARKET

Indore, Oct. 11.

Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co., have issued the following report:—

SEEDS WHEAT & COTTON

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20/-21.
Wheat Malvi Rs. 19/-20/-
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17/-18/-
Gram Rs. 15/-16/-
Teelseed Rs. 36/-45/-
Linseed bold brown Rs. 19/-20/
Cottonseed Rs. 15/-16/-
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. 10/8/-
Wheat flour Rava per bag of 95 srs. 11/8/-
Wheat flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. 8/6/-
Wheat flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs. 2/12/-
Cotton Malwi Oer boja of 4 mds. Bengal 70/-80/-
Cotton Nimari per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 65/-70/-
Cotton Broach opening 203/8/- per candy.
Cotton Broach Closing 201/- per candy.

SHARE MARKET

P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 100-0-52/-
Malwa United Mills 100-12/8/-342/-
Huckumchand Mills Ltd. 100-10 220/-
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) 100-12/8-150/-
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 100-7/-102/-
Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd 100-3/8-89/-
Rajkumar Mills Ltd. 100-0. 36/-
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 100-0 20/-
Indore Navayuga Mills Ltd. 50-0 12/8.
Binod Mills Ltd. 100-12/8-136/-
Hukumchand Jute 1/8-0. 16/-.
Bank of Indore Ltd. 25-0 22/-

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Oct. 11.

SAKEL		
Novembe	.....	14.88—14
January	.....	15.00—10
March	.....	15.17—12
ASHMONI		
October	.....	12.30+10
December	.....	12.22+03

SPRAY INSECTS CARRY DISEASE.

POYSHA

INSECTICIDE FLUID— A HIGH CLASS PRODUCT.
HARMLESS TO MAN

KILLS MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BUGS, ANTS, MOTHS, COCKROACHES, ETC. ETC.

"POYSHA" Hand Sprayer As. 12.

10 oz. Bottle As. 10 — 64 oz. Tin Rs. 3/8
20 oz. Bottle Rs. 1/4 — 128 oz. Tin Rs. 6/12

STOCKISTS

Messrs Thomson & Taylor Ltd., Chemists & Druggists, Fort.
" KEMP & Co., Ltd. Fort, Charni Road and all Branches.
" PHILLIPS & Co., Waterloo Mansions and Hornby Rd.
Messrs. POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road.
" T. A. Wagh & Co., Girgaum.
" West End Shop, Clothing Emporium, Carnac Road.
" Madhav Agency, Girgaum
" Perry & Co., Grant Road.

Sole Distributors:—POY BROTHERS, Bombay No 2.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Extensive Demand For Industrial Shares

MILL SHARES NEGLECTED

Bombay, October 12.

As a result of big rise in Government shares. there was an extensive demand for industrial shares to-day in the share bazaar. Tata Iron and Steels. Electric and Hydros, Bank and Insurance shares, were all in good demand and prices show considerable rise.

The market displayed a boom appearance but mill shares remained neglected. Operators and investors are not inclined to take risks in buying mill shares. It is reported that a local mill has sold 15,000 bales of cloth. There is a big demand for Swadeshi cloth and although the Indian textile industry is well protected by heavy duties on imports of foreign cloth, investors feel shy to invest their capital in mill shares. There is no demand for money and it is becoming very difficult to find borrowers of call money. Trade demand is low and one can think it best time for the improvement in mill shares but in the absence of any important buying, prices are keeping steady. Towards the close on an adverse rumours, Fazal Shares declined about Rs. 10 from the higher level.

Bombay Burma and Tata ordinaries ruled strong from the start in anticipation of a favourable consideration in the Ottawa Conference report to be published to-morrow. Bombay Dyeings opened at 665 and closed at 660. Fazuls were done at 270 at the start and weakened to 260 at the close Nagpores closed at 270 after touching 275. Kohinoors came to business at 136|4. Bombay Burmas opened at 370, sagged to 367|8 and closed at 371-1. Tata Ordinaries opened at 29 rose to 29|4 and finished at 28|12, after touching 28|8. Andhras closed at 1132|8 and Bombay Trams improved to 111|6. Bank shares further improved.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Bombay Dyeing 664, 58, 61, 59.
Century 205, 2.
Colaba 80.
Crescent 40-10.
Fazul 268, 70, 68, 60.
Indore 348, 47.
Madhowji 7
Nagpur 272, 76, 70-10
New Great 118, 15
Pearl 141, 40
Simplex 51-14
Swadeshi 207, 5.
Burma 367, 74, 68, 71
Hydro 134, 3[illegible]-13
Tram 114-11, 13, 14-6
Deff. 207
Ord. 28-12, 29-8, 28-10, 28-14
Bundi 14-6
Indian 175
Katni Ord. 153-2
Alcock 123N

TEXTILE SECTION
Bombay, Oct. 12.

Ahmedabad Advance	292/8
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	664|6
Century	202/8
Central India	270/10
Colaba Land	80|10
Crescent	40/10
Dawn Mills	185
E. D. Sassoon	0-34
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	75/10
Edward Sassoon	25
Finlay	95
Fazulbhoy	260/0
Gokak	106/4
Hindustan	1575/0
Indian Manufg.	1300/0
Indian Bleaching	151/4
Indore-Malwa	347|8
Kastoorchand	7
Khatau	68/12
Kohinoor	347/8
Lakshmi	965
Morarjee	352/8
Madhavjee	7/6
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	103/12
New City	42/8
New Great	115/10
Pearl	140/0
Phoenix	290
Sholapur	1990/0
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93-8
Sassoon Silk	42/0
Swan	52/8
Simplex	51/14
Swadeshi	205/0
Tata Mills	15
Vishnu	1600

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	125
Andhra Valley Pref. ...	1132/5
Andhra Valley Pref.	1050
Bombay Tram Ordy. ...	114/6
Bombay Tram Pref.	67/4
Broach Electric	8/12
Karachi Electric	150/0
Surat Electric	117/8
Suburban Electric	104/0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	132/14
Tata Hydro Pref.	107/8
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	107/14
Tata Power Ordy.	718/12
Tata Power Pref.	1161/4

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	123/12
Br. Burma Petrol	2/15
Bombay Burma Old	371/14
Bombay Burma New	118/12
Bombay Steamer	203/12
Bombay Telephone	58|12
Bombay 6 1/2 p.c. Deb.	53/4
Bellapur Sugar	135
India Radio Ordy.	300
Indian Radio Defd.	300
Indian Mercantile	29/12
McKenzies	80/0
New India Assurance	20/0
Jupiter Insurance	7
Oriental Insurance	2050
Vulcan Insurance	5/8
Port Canning	605
Scindia Steam	7/8
Tata Construction	54-12
Tata Iron and Steel ord.	28/14
Tata Iron and S. Defd.	205
Tata 1st Pref.	118/12
Tata 2nd Pref.	46/0
Tata Oil	15/8

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantej	625
Amritsar Patti Ord	90
Central Provinces	68-8
Dhond Bharamati	70
Gujarat	50/0
Hoshiarpur Doab	63
Larkhana	70-0
Mandra Bhon	55-12
Mymensingh Rebate	67
Mymensingh Gtd.	68
Pachora Jamner	51|8
Sara Shivganj	65
Sialkot Narowall	72
Sind Light	45
Tapti Valley	605
Upper Sind Light	70

BANK SECTION

Bank of India	95/8
Baroda Bank	71-8
Bombay Provincial	53|8
Central Bank	19/12
Eastern Bank	65
Imperial F. P.	1230/0
Imperial F. P.	297-8
Union Bank	3/14

CEMENT SECTION

Bundi Cement	14|4
Gwalior Cement	51-8
Indian Cement ...	175/10
Katni Cement Ordy.	133/2
Katni Cement defd.	525
Punjab Cement Pref.	10/0
Punjab Cement Pref.	10
Sahabad Cement	177/8
Shivrajpur	17|4
United Cement	75|0

GOLD AND SILVER

Large Business In London

NEW YORK PRICES DECLINE 10 POINTS

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Yesterday the London Silver Market closed at a decline of 1/16d. Indian Bazars and Continent sold. China Bank, speculators and America brought. After a large business the market closed steady. There were buyers at 1/16d. under quotations fixed Spot Silver was 17 11/16d.

The New York Silver Market was easy and spot silver prices declined 1/8c down at 27 3/8c. December Option declined 10 points at 27.75 and the undertone was steady.

Shanghai:—London Cross Rate opened to-day at 1.9 1/16 with an uncertain tone and closed at 1.9 1/8.

In the local market October Delivery was expected to open at Rs. 55/12 and November at Rs 55/15. The local market opened steady and remained very steady on level buying. Gold prices are firm on weakness of sterling Cross Rate:—

Ready Silver	55	13	0
October Settlement	55	14	0
November Settlement	56	3	0
Sovereigns Ready	18	10	0
October Delivery	18	10	0
November Delivery	18	9	0
Bar Gold Ready	29	8	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Rise Too Rapid

Bombay, October 12.

On strong London advices, the local Government Securities market again ruled firm and 3—1/2 per cent paper reached another high level. In London, India sterling stocks have advanced rapidly but we do not think it safe to follow the advance too boldly at the moment. The technical situation of the local market is weak owing to accumulation of a large long interest near the top of the market. We think it safe to secure profits at the present level and on all strong markets as we believe a reaction is due which will present a good opportunity to buy at lower levels.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes	74
4 p.c. 1935/37 Loan	96/10
4 p.c. 1435/37 Loan	96/10
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	82/12
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	100/0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	91/10
5 p.c. 1920/47 Loan	100/2
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	100/8
5 p.c. 1940/43 Loan	100/10
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101/2
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Loan	103/6
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	102
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T Bonds	105/4

TAX FREES.

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	107/14
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101/11
6 1/2 p.c. B D L	107/10

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	104/12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	104/2

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 p.c. B P T 1974	80
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	78/8
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	93
6 p.c. M Deb 1945	105/12
6 p.c. K P T 1956	105
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	104/6

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu+Aasoe Sud, 14, 1988.
Muslim—Jamadil Akhar 12, 1351
Parsi—Ardibesht, 7, 1302.
Sunrise 6h. 32m
Sunset—6h 19m
High Tide—11-16, 23-48.
Lowtide—5.08, 17-23.
Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon 14th Oct. 6h 48m p.m. Last Quarter 22nd Oct. 10h 44m p.m. New Moon 29th Oct. 8h 26m p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 15

S. S. Mantua with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rovers Cup, Final: Duke of Wellingtons Regt. vs. Royal Irish Fusiliers, Cooperage. 5-20 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

THE PALACE (Byculla)—"Africa's Heart. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Hell Divers." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE EMPIRE:—"Women Who Play." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE EXCELSIOR—"My Wife's Family". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE EMPRESS:—"An American Tragedy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY:—New Queen's Road:—"Disorderly Conduct." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—Dhobi Talao:—"Riders of the Purple Sage." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO:—"The Rider of Death Valley". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA:—"The Thief of Bagdad." (Synchronised). Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records, 9-10 p.m. News in Hindu, 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran by Gulam Mahomed Kamar, Popular Songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi.)

COOPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS.—Mr. P. R. Mulay, Propaganda Officer, will deliver a lecture on "Three Arms of the Movement" to-day at 5-15 p.m. at the A. V. School, Kurla, to the students of the Co-operative Training Class arranged by the Suburban Committee of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute.

KOJAGARI CELEBRATIONS.—Under the auspices of Dadar Hindu Gymkhana, Shivaji Park, Dadar, Kojagari celebrations will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

LAKSHMI PUJA.—The Sarvajanik Lakshmi Puja of the Bengali residents of Bombay, will be celebrated at Hindustan Buildings, 16A. Sleater Road, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S. S. "Kaga Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-0 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—A London message of Tuesday date says: S. S. "Clan Matheson" left Suez on the morning of 11th.

L. S. RAO'S PERFORMANCES.—Under the auspices of the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association, Prof. L. S. Rao of Mysore, joison and snake eater, will give performances to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. at the Association, Dalal Street.

INTERCASTE DINNER.—Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, Dadar a intercaste dinner of the Caste-Hindus and the Harijans will be held on Sunday, October 23, at 11-30 a.m. at Mr. Padwal's Bungalow, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar. The dinner charges will be rupee one only.

PUBLIC MEETING — To-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m., a public meeting will be held at Lonar Chawl near Mangaldas Market behind Vithaldas Saenna Building, under the chairmanship of Seth Ratansi Jathabhai. Speeches will be delivered on "untouchables and the duty of Hindus towards them" by Swami Omkar Satchidanand, Mr. Vichare, Dr. Bhosale, Messrs. Kholwadekar Mindhe Patil, Mane Bhosale and others and also a Jalasa by Mr. Adangale will be performed.

Farthest North Meteorological Station

MARMANSK, (By Mail).

The most northerly meteorological station has been established at Teplitz Bay, in Rudolph Land situated roughly at 81.14 north. The new station will be some distance farther north than the Franz-Joseph Meteorological station, which until recently held the record.

More than 30 new meteorological stations are to be constructed this year, according to the Soviet Government's latest plans.—Reuter.

WOMAN GETS THREE MONTHS' R. I.

For Abandoning Her Child

For the sordid crime of abandoning her newly-born child in a gutter, Rupalibai, a Gujerati woman was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday.

Tribhuvan Chagan, a relative of the woman, who was alleged to have abetted in the commission of the offence, was awarded nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or, in default, further imprisonment for three months.

According to the prosecution the woman lived with her husband and three children, on the second floor of a building in Old Hanuman Lane, and the other accused also lived in the same house. On April 15 last the woman gave birth to a male child, and the accused it was alleged left the child in a gutter with the intention of abandoning it. The child was removed by the police to the hospital where it died.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate took a serious view of the offence and remarked that the accused would have been charged with attempted murder, had it not been for the medical evidence which showed that the child did not die of exposure due to the accused having abandoned it in the gutter.

SWADESHI BAZAR DURING X'MAS

The Students' Committee of the Bombay Swadeshi League has decided to organise a Swadeshi Bazaar Baztr in Bombay during Christmas, which will be representative of all Indian Arts and manufactures.

Intending stall-holders should communicate for details to the hon Secretaries, Swadeshi Bazar Committee, Bombay Swadeshi League, 45|47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Deewali "Boni"

Khadi Notes are the only appropriate things to be given as gift for this Deewali.

Many have already purchased Khadi Notes to this purpose. Will you do the same yourself!

GREAT KHADI FESTIVAL

Last Three Days

Have you contributed your quota. For whom are you waiting now? Hurry up: Send your quota to the A.I.S.A. office and get your share of the Khadi Currency Notes.

Get them immediately as only three days are left now.

SALISBURY CHAMPIONS MACDONALD

Communal Award Echo

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS Oct. 12.

Writing to the "Times" the Marquis Salisbury who carries great weight with Conservative peers commends Mr. MacDonald for not dealing with responsibility at the Centre in the Communal Award and stresses the importance of beginning by concentrating the efforts of Parliament on provincial constitions says a London cable to the "Hindu".

Says the Marquis.

As long as the established power is retained in the Centre safeguards can be made effective. Constitutional experiments in the provinces present many dangers but these cannot be fatal as long as British administration control the Government.

PATON ON GANDHI.

Another cable to the same paper carries the news that Doctor Paton addressing a church meeting at Nottingham said Mr Gandhi has done move for "untouchables" that the British Government could have done in 30 years. There were English people who regarded India as a trust but there will come a time when the trustee must hand over the trust. If those who argued that India was not ready for self-government could see and appreciate the new spirit in that country, they would realise how Indians were aching to throw off the yoke under which they lived so long.

Shmedanad, Oct. 12—Thirteen Congress volunteers including three women were arrested today or picketing fire-works shops.—A.

Pleasant Function At Poona Gandharva Mahavidyalaya

Patwardhan Initiated As Pupil Of Vaze Buwa

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

An interesting ceremony reminiscent of the good old days when a young man desirous of delving into the mysteries of knowledge or keen on mastering an art had to go through the ordeal of ceremonial initiation before he was accepted as a pupil by his Guru took place here on Saturday when Mr. Vinayakrao Patwardhan was duly shriven as a disciple of the famous maestro of Maharashtra Sjt. Vaze Buwa.

There was a representative gathering present in the Gandharva Vidyalaya to witness the function. Prominent amongst those present were Mr. B. V. Varerkar, Mr. Nath, Mr. V. B. Pendharkar, Mr. Haribhau Kulkarni of Nasik and others.

Mr. Patwardhan was formerly a disciple of late Pandit Vishnu Digamber and was for a long time star actor in the Gandharva Dramatic Company. He recently decided to bid good-ble to the footlights and chalk out a career for himself as a Gawai. Sjt. Vaze Buwa his present 'Guru' has the distinction of counting practically every noted living singer on this side of the country as his pupil and disciple.

After the religous ceremony was over the 'Guru' along with the pupil rendered a few songs to the audience. Mr. Pendharkar of the Lalitkala Darsha Natak Mandali himself a disciple of Vaze Buwa, played on the harmonium. Mr. Pendharkar's appearance off the sage as a harmonium player was received with cheers by the appreciative gathering.

The pleasant function came to an end after distribution of 'attar' and flowers.

OOTY TALKS ON TANJORE

Ministers Interview Governor

OOTACAMUND. Oct. 12.

The Chief Minister and the Minister for education who arrived here to-day in response to a summons from His Excellency the Governor had interviews with the Governor at the Government House this afternoon. The Minister saw His Excellency separately and the interview in each case lasted about two hours.

It is understood that the present position of the Justice Party and the Non-Brahmin-Confederation which ended in disorder on Sunday last at Tanjore were discussed. What further transpired at the interview is kept a secret. The two Ministers are leaving for Madras tomorrow.

Mr. P. T. Rajan development Minister is arriving to-morrow to interview the Governor.—A. P.

RAILWAY MEN'S CONFERENCE AT DOHAD

DOHAD, October 11.

The Secretary Railway Union, Dohad, writes:—

"In view of the proposed retrenchment of about 750 men from the workshops, the Managing Committee of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Dohad has decided to hold a Railway Workers Conference on 23rd instant at Freelandgunj Railway Colony.

Questions of retrenchment, wage cut, loan from the provident fund, promotions on equal basis in different department enlargement of the trms of the Agent's recognition and several other local grievences will be discussed.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside."

YEAR'S EXILE ON TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Weather Experts' Choice

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail):

Voluntary exile for a year on Tristan da Cunha is the unusual choice of two South African weather experts, who will leave about the middle of October for the lonely island. They will travel in a Japanese vessel which, on her way to South America, will call at the Island for the purpose of disembarking the two scientists. The vessel will go 50 miles out of the course she usually takes.

The two scientists will be landed with ten tons of instruments and provisions for a year's stay.—Reuter.m

No Improvement In Cotton Situation

MORE PICKETS ARRESTED AT SIR P. THAKURDAS' BUNGALOW

Bombay, Wednesday.

Following the arrest of four cotton merchants yesterday, there was a complete deadlock at the Sewree Cotton Market to-day. Traders kept out and did not transact business presumably as a mark of protest against the arrests.

No business was transacted also at the Cotton Exchange at Sheikh Memon Street.

DEADLOCK CONTINUES

The deadlock which was a sequel to the resolution passed by the East India Cotton Association advocating "Free Trading" in cotton has now lasted for six days. Since the resolution was passed, the market was regularly picketed causing dislocation of trading.

Pickets Remanded

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Nine Congress volunteers, seven of whom were arrested yesterday and the rest this morning by the Gamdevi police were placed to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association. The police applied for the remand of the accused into their custody for making further inquiries.

It was stated that the Congress volunteers who were dressed in Red Shirts" and wore tri-coloured caps were sitting near the gates of Sir Purshottamdas bungalow at the Malabar Hill, preventing all from getting inside the bungalow. The Gamdevi police who received information about picketing, hurried up to the place and arrested seven of them yesterday and two this morning.

The Magistrate granted the police application.

Ralli Brothers Pickets Jailed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Four Congress volunteers who were arrested last evening by the Pydhonie Police, while they were picketing the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the Mussalla Bunder Road were placed this morning before Mr. G. K. Chairaz, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, charged with assisting the operation of an unlawful body. All the four of them were found guilty by the Magistrate and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment each.

One of the volunteers who was found with a knife was again charged with disobeying the Order of the Police Commissioner against the carrying of lethal weapons before the same Magistrate was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

PICKETING AGAIN

More Arrests At Sir P. Thakurdas' Bungalow

Bombay, Wednesday.

Picketing of the residence of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, was renewed this morning. Two volunteers who posted themselves at the gates of the bungalow were arrested by Sub-Inspector Patankar of the Gamdevi Police.

Dawa Bazar Pickets Jailed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/- was the sentence awarded by the Presidency Magistrate, third court, to-day on four persons who were arrested while picketing a Chemist's shop at Dava Bazar yesterday.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, stated that the accused posted themselves in front of the shop of Messrs. Narottam Girdhar waving tricolour flags. The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced as above.

ARRESTED FOR POSSESSION OF RED SHIRTS

Magistrate Discharges Accused

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

On the ground that the evidence was insufficient Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, discharged R. B. Shetty who was arrested yesterday at Sheikh Memon Street for being in possession of Red Shirts, which are usually worn by Congress volunteers.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

A police constable who made the arrest stated that he saw the accused coming out of Dhanji Street with some packages in his hand. His suspicions were aroused and on examination of the package, he found that they were red shirts. He searched the person of the accused, and seized a booklet containing entries of certain payments.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful body.

The Magistrate discharged the accused.

CAR RUNS OVER FOOTPATH

Woman Killed: Three Persons Injured

Bombay, Wednesday.

How a Mahomedan woman and three others who were seated on a foot-path were run over by a motor car in broad day light and seriously injured was described at the Coroner's Court, this morning, when an inquest was held touching the death of Fatmabai (50).

It appeared from the evidence that Fatmabai with three others was seated on a footpath near Bhendy Bazar on Saturday afternoon, when suddenly motor car No. Y—1547 driven by Dadu Mohmed dashed against a cart which was in front of the motor car and then ran over the foot-path thus injuring Fatmabai and other three Muslims. Fatmabai's injuries were considered very serious, and she was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was found that she had fractured two of her ribs. She died subsequently. Her companions were treated in the hospital and allowed to go home. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries sustained by the rash driving of the suspect Dadu Mohmed.

Dadu was arrested and will be placed at the Mazagaon Police Court.

Release Bose & Sen Gupta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

A public meeting organised by the women of Calcutta was held this evening at which resolutions were adopted urging the release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who were ailing, as it was not possible to arrange for proper medical treatment inside the jails.—A. P.

SCOUTS TO CAMP AT KHANDALA

Mr. Venkateswaran, Provincial Scout Secretary, Bombay writes:—

A training camp for prospective scoutmasters will be run by Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Provincial Scout Secretary, at Khandala from November 2 to November 12.

A camp fee of Rs. 10/- per head, to cover the cost of food, will be charged. Campers should bring with them their scout uniform, including a staff five feet six inches long, and such other personal belongings as they would require for a stay of ten days in camp.

Applications for admission to the camp, accompanied by fee of Rs. 10/-, should reach the Provincial Scout Secretary Provincial Scout Headquarters, Esplanade Road, Bombay 1, by October 15.

A training camp for prospective cubmasters will be run at the same place from November 13 to November 18.

Applications for admission to the camp, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5; cost of food should reach the Provincial Scout Secretary by October 25.

The same instructions with regard to uniform and personal belongings apply to prospective cubmasters.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday (12th October) tenders to the amount of £2,075,000 at 1s. 6 5|32d. were received and allotted approximately 48 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, 19th October, on the same conditions as previously announced.

6-30 & 10 P.M. THE CAPITOL Free List Entirely Suspended.

THE PICTURE THOUSANDS DEFIED DEATH TO BRING TO YOU!

HELL DIVERS

Starring: CLARK GABLE, WALLACE BEERY, CONRAD NAGEL, DOROTHY JORDAN, MARJORIE RAMBEAU.

A BEAUTIFUL LOVE STORY IS SKILFULLY INTERWOVEN INTO THE PICTURE

NEXT SATURDAY

THE EIGHT YEAR OLD CHILD MARVEL YOU SAW IN "THE CHAMP"

JACKIE COOPER CHARLES "Chic" SALE

IT'S FOR Adults TOO!

WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND

PATHE CINEMA

EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN THE THIEF OF BAGDAD

RE-ISSUE, SYNCHRONISED WITH SOUND EFFECTS.

— SATURDAY NEXT —

CONGRESS DANCES

FEATURING:

LILIAN HARVEY—CONRAD VEIDT HENRY GARAT

A DELIGHTFUL ROMANCE SET TO CAPTIVATING MUSIC WITH A BACK GROUND OF UNSURPASSED SPECTACLE!

A PRODUCTION WHICH MARKS THE RETURN OF MUSIC, NOT AS A MERE STORY ACCOMPANIMENT, OR ILLUSTRATED OPERA, OR SONG-SANDWICH, BUT AS A DEFINITE AND INTEGRAL PART OF PICTORIAL MOVEMENT.

IT BROKE ALL RECORDS IN LONDON AT 3 THEATRES!
IT BROKE ALL RECORDS IN PARIS AT 3 THEATRES!!
IT BROKE ALL RECORDS IN BERLIN AT 51 THEATRES!!!

BOOKING IS NOW GOING ON AT S. ROSE & CO., and at the THEATRE.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET
JANUARY SETTLEMENT
New York, Oct. 12.

Market.—Closed.

BROACH EXPECTATION:
April|May Rs. 205.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
JANUARY SETTLEMENT
Liverpool, Oct. 12.

Previous closing rate	5.29
To-day's opening rate	5.38
Difference	plus 9
To-day's closing rate	5.35
Difference	plus 6

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 12.

Silver Ready	17 3|4 plus ¼ anna.
Silver Forward	17 7|8 plus 1 anna.

Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

1st settlement	55 12 0
2nd settlement	55 13 0
3rd settlement	56 0 0

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle")

T. T ON LONDON.

New York, Oct. 12.

Market.—Closed.

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Oct. 12.

Previous Closing	3.44 3|16
To-day's Opening	3.44 3|8
To-day's Closing	3.44 3|8

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

UNIVERSAL'S GREAT ACTION THRILLER!

With The Famous Cowboy Actor

TOM MIX and TONY in The RIDER OF DEATH VALLEY

BREAK NECK RESCUES!
SENSATIONAL HORSEMANSHIP!
REAL "MIX" ACTION!
TERRIFIC DANGERS!

Also SLIM SUMMERVILLE COMEDY "BLESS THE LADIES"

KEEPING COMMON GAMING HOUSE

Grocer Convicted

Bombay, Wednesday.

Kanji Mulchand owner of a grocery shop on the ground floor of J. K. Building, No. 6, Gamdevi was convicted on a charge of keeping a common gaming house and sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default further imprisonment for three weeks by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

The shop of the accused was raided by Sub-Inspector Patankar of the Gamdevi Police on Septemoer 16 last, and a large number of sutta slips and two marked coins were recovered.

Dhulabji Mulchand, the second accused, was given the benefit of doubt and acquitted.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1932

GROUNDLESS APPREHENSIONS

Some of the objections urged by a few Muslim leaders against the negotiations proposed to be held first among the Muslims themselves and then between the Muslims and the Hindus need to be considered dispassionately but critically. The objections generally put forward are three: (1) that the proposed Lucknow Conference is calculated, not designed, to break Muslim solidarity; (2) that there is no need whatsoever for the Conference as Muslim demands are well-known and unrevisable; and (3) that the Muslims should not move in the matter at all unless and until the Hindus formulate definitely their own proposals in response to the well-known 14 demands of the Muslims.

FACE FACTS.

The first objection does not take note of some hard facts which it is no longer possible to ignore. Muslim solidarity on sound national lines is a consummation to be devoutly desired but is unfortunately not an accomplished fact. It is in fact the sole object of the Lucknow Conference to bring about that solidarity. If there were solidarity already, there would be no room for the fear that it might be disrupted. It is well-known that the so-called All-India Muslim Conference was a packed body that kept out the Nationalist Muslim Party. Government also were only too willing to ignore that Party. The result is that the British people are even now made to believe that the Conference represented the entire Muslim community. Separatist tactics are still being pursued by some of the Conference leaders and it is proposed to hold one more full session of the Conference and invite to it some carefully selected leaders of the Muslim League as a matter of tactics, ignoring the Nationalist Muslim Party altogether.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Then there is the large body of Shia opinion, which is solid for joint electorates and which has never accepted the lead of the Muslim Conference in respect of separate electorates. In short it is not the breach of solidarity at the Lucknow Conference that the reactionaries fear but the exposure there of the fictitious character of the present solidarity. If they are earnest about real solidarity they have an excellent opportunity to achieve it at Lucknow. Maulana Shaukat Ali would not have had anything to do with the Conference if he did not see in it a good hope of at least consolidating Muslim opinion.

FOR FRANK DISCUSSION.

The second objection is that there is no need for the Lucknow Conference, as Muslim demands are well-known and unrevisable. The demands in general are no doubt well-known but the implications of some of them are not fully realised by all Muslim leaders and may not be realised till they patiently listen to and understand other views than their own. Moreover, the 14 points are certainly not like the Laws of the Medes unalterable at any time to any extent.

ILLOGICAL

Again, since at present all the points have not been accepted by Hindus and even by a section of the Muslims, it is necessary for all the Muslims to decide whether they should continue to differ among themselves and with the Hindus or whether by slightly varying the demands they can effect a settlement among themselves and with the Hindus. It is difficult to appreciate the sincerity of those who while seeming to regard the 14 points as so sacrosanct quietly submit to an Award which baulks them of their majority in Bengal and makes the majority in Punjab precarious from their own point of view.

CULTIVATE CHARITABLE OUTLOOK

The third objection, that the Muslims should refuse to make a move unless the Hindus define their own proposals, is as unreasonable as it would be for the Hindus to say that they should not make any effort for a settlement unless the Muslims state their minimum demands. The controversies of the last several years have made it abundantly clear what the parties concerned approve of or object to and it will serve no useful purpose to emphasise in public their differences, for the edification and entertainment of opponents of Indian freedom. All that is necessary for an earnest attempt at a settlement is that all the parties concerned should have a real desire to effect a settlement and to pursue, where necessary, a policy of give and take.

SUICIDAL POLICY.

Such a desire is now far more widespread than ever before and those who hinder negotiations do an ill service not only to the country but to their own communities. One can understand a communalist not lowering or varying his demand during the negotiations. But it is sheer cussedness to boycott the negotiations themselves—negotiations with one's own co-religionists. Those who boycott the Lucknow Conference naturally rouse the suspicion that they represent other interests than those of their community. To boycott the Lucknow Conference is suicidal policy.

Why Be So Uncharitable

The Government resolution reviewing the work of the Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1930-31 is hardly calculated to encourage workers in the cause of Local Self-Government. While just criticism is always welcome, one-sided and biased criticism has the contrary effect on the public. "Government regret that on the threshold of a further stage in the reforms, their verdict on Municipal administration generally must be unfavourable." The public can justifiably complain that Government should have taken such an uncharitable view of the work of municipalities in this presidency. However the official scribe or scribes who penned this ungenerous and grossly prejudiced accusation thought immediately afterwards that the reproof was unmerited. In the very next sentence we read "At the same time they (Government) realise that the year under review was one of special difficulty for municipalities and that on the whole and in spite of faults the municipalities succeeded in carrying on their duties without serious public complaint."

SIGNIFICANT.

We are grateful for this official pronouncement, that during the year under review there was no serious public complaint against the municipalities. We would also like the public to note carefully the official admission that all that India is to expect is "a further stage in the reforms." But Government are not justified in saying that there was a growing tendency exhibited by many Municipalities "to allow their administration of local affairs to be warped by political considerations." In the few cases where the tendency became evident, Ordinance Rule can be said to have been more responsible for it than the "warped" mentality of the councillors.

The Government would have done well, when criticising the financial management of municipalities, if they had kept in mind the strong and absolutely just remarks passed against them by the Auditor-General a few days ago. Mistakes there will always be, but the cause of Local Self-Government is not advanced by passing such sweeping remarks against public men who wish to serve the people at considerable sacrifice of time and money.

WRONG REMEDY.

There was a considerable fall in the income during 1930-31 due to obvious causes, and the situation ought to have been met by retrenchment and not by additional rates as the Government suggest. In times of universal depression and unemployment it is extremely unwise to suggest that the fall in the revenue ought to have been made up by taking more money from the people. There were large arrears of rates in most of the Municipalities, which is regrettable, but not surprising in the present financial depression. The Borsad Municipality was dissolved, we are not told for what reason, in September 1930! A couple of Municipalities were also superseded. Needless to say the Borough Municipality of Surat was also superseded and a committee of management imposed on the citizens, for reasons which must be obvious to all. Two municipalities we are told, with some amount of gusto, neglected the "studies of school children" owing to teachers taking part in "objectionable political demonstrations" and the Government at once suspended their grants which resulted in the salaries of teachers being kept in arrears for about eight months. Is this not a kind of vicarious punishment?

NOT THEIR FAULT.

We would ask Government not to magnify the faults of the Municipalities unduly and arrogate to themselves infallibility in such matters. While we admit that in the existing conditions when there is an intensive political struggle going on in the country, misunderstandings are bound to arise, the position is not improved by the hectoring attitude adopted towards these bodies. The general poverty of the masses is one of the most potent causes which prevent an addition to the funds of local bodies. Financial stringency is general and the Government themselves are suffering from it. The Government have not been generous with the Municipalities as they ought to have been. But much may be done and surely can be done by adopting a more conciliatory attitude towards them. Unwarranted and irritable criticism is not the easiest or the best method of achieving it.

CONDEMNED BY WOMEN

It appears from the fuller report of the proceedings of the Women's Conference held at Madras last week that the resolution condemning communal electorates was supported by delegates of various communites Mrs. Nazir Hussain, who moved the resolution, appealed to women, not to be content with passing resolution, but to carry on propaganda to create public opinion against "all awards on communal basis." Mrs. Hannen Angelo declared that Indian women in all parts of India had stood for joint electorates and that whether the British Government liked it or not, Indians were bound to have joint electorates within the next ten years." We hope that the women's point of view will be duly represented both at the Lucknow Conference and at the later All-Parties' Conference.

THE BARGAIN AT OTTAWA

Britain Benefits, Not India

(By PROF. D. G. KARVE)

In view of the fact that the agreement reached at Ottawa between the delegations of the United Kngdom and the Dominions on the one hand and the delegates of the Government of India on the other is to be presented to the Indian Legislature in a few weeks time it is necessary that the subject should be thoroughly discussed in the press. It is obvious that the agreement will have to be treated above everything else from a business standpoint.

ASTOUNDING CLAIM.

In this respect the position of the delegation from India has been presented by Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.A., a member of the Indian Delegation to Ottawa, who has just returned to India, in the following terms: "From the beginning of this year there has been a radical change in the tariff policy of the British Government. Under the Import Duties Act, which is now in operation almost all the goods imported into the United Kingdom with the exception of a few raw materials and articles of food are subject to duties varying from 10 to 33 per cent. All goods coming from Empire countries are, however, exempt from this duty until November 15th. The attitude of the British Government is that if any of the Empire countries do not come to a satisfactory tariff arrangement with them they will after November 15 extend the operation of these duties to such Empire countries also. Under these circumstances the question that we had to consider was this:—

"Suppose we had failed to come to an agreement with the British Government at Ottawa with the consequent result that all these duties were made to operate against us, how much would India stand to lose by such a step which the British Government were bound to take and against which we would have had no reason to complain? On an examination of the problem from this point of view we were convinced that the Indian export trade to the United Kingdom would suffer a very serious setback if the duties were made operative against us. We had therefore to examine whether in the interests of our export trade it was worthwhile to retain this advantage on reasonable terms. I claim that the agreement we have made has not merely secured the continuance of the existing privilege but has secured additional preferences and higher rates of preferences for certain goods."

WHAT IS NET VALUE OF BRITISH OFFER?

In effect the position of Mr. Chetty and his colleagues is that on their calculations under the terms of the agreement the advantages that the Indian producers will secure in the British markets will at least balance the advantages that will be offered to the British producers in the Indian markets. The question of questions with respect to the Ottawa agreement that every citizen must ask himself before he makes up his mind on the issue is: Is it reasonable to expect that if there were no agreement with Great Britain our producers will lose more than what we as consumers are called upon to sacrifice for the British producers? When the question is so stated an examination of the export trade of India becomes imperative, not only with a view to find out what Great Britain is offering to India, but also to discover whether there are any chances of other countries by retaliatory measures inflicting serious loss on Indian exporters. It is only by offsetting the estimated figure for foreign disadvantage against British preference that the net value of the British offer can be justly calculated

TENDENCIES OF BRITISH PREFERENCE.

It appears from the interview of Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, another Indian member of the Delegation from India, that in framing their agreement the delegation were guided by figures of trade for no later year than 1929-30. During this year India exported to Great Britain merchandise worth a little more than Rs. 66 1/2 crores, out of a total export trade of Rs. 310 crores. Among the articles which account for a large share of our exports to U. K. are raw cotton, Rs. 431 lakhs; Hides and skins dressed or tanned, Rs. 697 lakhs; jute raw and manufactured, Rs. 871 lakhs; lead Rs. 155 lakhs; oil cakes, Rs. 119 lakhs; paraffin wax, Rs. 112 lakhs; groundnut, Rs. 124 lakhs; linseed, Rs. 181 lakhs; tea, Rs. 2219 lakhs; wool, Rs. 101 lakhs and raw wool, Rs. 352 lakhs. If we examine this list carefully some tendencies of the working of British preference will be obvious. All these commodities, with the exception of tea, are producers' goods and unless there is a prospect of all the needs of Great Britain being met from empire sources Great Britain will not easily think of levying upon them any duties heavier than the general tariff. We have not before us full details of the import figures of Great Britain during recent years.

HITTING INDIAN PRODUCERS.

It would appear, however, that from the above list wool is the only product in respect of which British needs may be entirely met out of Empire sources and hence a prohibitive duty on the imports of wool from non-favoured countries must not be left out of calculation. But a major portion of our exports to Great Britain consists of commodities in which the Empire cannot supply all the needs of Great Britain and hence the preference that can be granted on them will tend to be low. Moreover, there are such exports as jute and lac which besides being accessories to production are virtual monopolies of India, and hence any discrimination against their imports into Great Britain will not fail to do at least as much harm to the British consumers as to the Indian producers. It would be a safe statement to make that if Great Britain placed India in the non-preferred list on the 15th of November Indian producers would stand to lose something like Rs. 6 crores on the basis of a general 10 per cent. preference.

FOREIGN DISCRIMINATION.

Against this must be set off the disadvantage expected to arise from discriminatory treatment in the foreign markets, particularly in those countries which pursue a policy of 'autarchy' not only in their manufactures but also in many primary commodities. It used to be said till recently that as India exports mainly raw materials and foods stuffs there is not much danger of foreign retaliation. There is some truth in that view even today, and where a foreign country by discriminating against Indian exports is likely to suffer from unnecessarily high prices it may not be expected to 'cut its own nose to spite its face.' But this can apply at best to such commodities as jute in which India has a virtual monopoly. In respect of most other exports alternative and mutually competing sources will be available. The United States, Argentina, Russia, Mexico, Egypt, not to mention several other smaller yet numerous countries, are increasing their production of all primary commodities. If, therefore, in retaliation for the discrimination practised in India against their goods foreign countries were to retaliate by restrictive legislation their industries will not as a rule suffer. Raw cotton, oil seeds, and hides and skins are our principal exports to countries competing with Great Britain in India and for all these articles alternative sources either already exist or can be easily developed. Even if the extent of foreign discrimination were no more than 5 per cent in respect of our exports of these three commodities to Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, America and Japan, our producers would stand to lose more than Rs. 3-1/2 crores. The possibility of foreign retaliation except in the case of commodities which are virtual monopolies of India cannot, we fear, be so summarily dismissed as the

(Continued on page 8).

Notes of the Day

"Whig Poltroonery."

Every honest politician will agree with Mr. Lloyd George when he refuses to associate himself with the activities of the National Liberals who want to support the "National Government" and yet pose themselves as martyrs to a great cause. With that penchant for lurid phraseology Mr. George says "I am whole-heartedly with the Liberal Federation if it wished to make a fresh start and a clear call were sounded, but not a call of the trumpet muffled with the rags of whig poltroonery." Sir John Simon and his fellow Liberals were mainly instrumental in bringing the great Liberal Party to its present straits. They have now found that political opportunism does not always pay in the end, though it may be easy. Sir John Simon will, of course, be absorbed by the Tories, as long before he went over to the other side it was realised that there was nothing common between him and the party to which he ostensibly belonged. No decent party ought to have room for such opportunists.

A Bootless Task!

An interim report has been published by a commission of laymen sent to Asia by seven leading Christian denominations asking for temporary stoppage of the work of conversion among Hindus, Muslims and Buddhists and cooperation with them to withstand the onslaughts of "the Communistic atheism of Marx, Lenin and Bertrand Russell." This is only a temporary truce, as the report explicitly says it is the duty of missionaries to attack all non-Christian religions, but as the danger from Moscow is the greater this truce for the time being is called for. When Mr. Bertrand Russell, Lenin and Marx are finally disposed of then perhaps the offensive against the three religions already mentioned will be renewed with greater vigour. It would be far better, even more profitable for the missionaries to direct their efforts elsewhere than to continue this vain tilting at forces which have come to stay.

No Principles Involved.

The news that the Governor of Madras has summoned his three Ministers to Ooty presages changes in the Ministry. This is the direct result of the Tanjore Conference fiasco, when the differences between the Second Minister, Mr. P. P. Rajan and the Chief Minister came to a head. It was proposed as a compromise that Mr. Rajan should be elected leader of the Party, while the question of Chief Ministership was to be left to the decision of competent authorities. To this course Mr. Naidu, the Chief Minister, would not agree, as he wanted to be left in full and free possession of his lucrative job. Since nothing definite has been decided at the Conference and the Ministry is divided, the Governor will now decide the question. It is all a fight for power and jobs and no principles are involved.

The Vicious Circle.

A good object cannot justify bad measures. The District Magistrate of Chittagong is understood to have ordered a large number of persons in the city to remain in their homes for one month on the mere suspicion that they had some connection with terrorist activities or were doing something subversive of law and order. It seems there is no definite evidence against them and one would have liked to know what is that "something" subversive of law and order that they are supposed to be doing. It is also understood that arrangments are being made for deporting 70 more Bengal political prisoners including Miss Bina Das to the Andamans. So the vicious circle continues and Government still seem unable to realise the injury they are doing to themselves as well as to the people.

"Indian Judges."

A valuable addition to Messrs. Natesan and Co.'s Indian biographical series is "Indian Judges." (Pages 509, price Rs. 3), which contains biographical and critical sketches of as many as twenty eminent Indian Judges, including the well-known Bombay Judges. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Badruddin Tyabji, Kashnath Trimbak Telang and Sir N. G. Chandavarkar. The collection is, what it claims to be, the first of its kind, and the sketches, while naturally giving special attention to legal matters, duly touch upon the Indian Judges' other activities in social and political spheres. The book should, therefore, commend itself both to the legal profession and the general leader.

FRONTIER COUNCIL IN SESSION

Debate On Anti-Prostitution Bill Ultra Vires

PESHAWAR, Oct. 12.

Non-official business including a bill and two resolutions engaged the attention of the Frontier Legislative Council to-day when the consideration of Pir Bakhsh's anti-Prostitution Bill which had been circulated for public opinion at the Abbottabad session was resumed.

The Bill seeks to empower Municipalities of the Frontier Province to prohibit the keeping of brothels and the residence of prostitutes within their areas. Failure to comply with the notice of ejection is to be punishable with imprisonment and fine.

It further provides that the offence shall be triable summarily and that evidence of reputation shall be admissible to prove the offence. These two provisions brought about surprising developments.

When the debate was resumed Pir Bakhsh moved for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

COUNTER TO ALL INDIA STATUTES.

Kazi Mir Ahmed, Legal Rememberancer, who was sworn in as member for first time on Monday, raised an objection that as the provisions of Bill ran counter to two All-India Statutes namely, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act previous sanction under section eighty (A) of the Government of India Act should have been taken and as this was not done the debate was "ultra vires."

DEBATE ULTRA VIRES.

Pir Bakhsh tried to save his Bill by pointing out that there was a provision to that section that the sanction of the Government of India could be obtained after the passage of such a bill but the President ruledmthat a mistake had been committed in allowing the Bill to be introduced and that it had been wrongly circulated. The debate so far had been "ultra vires" and could not under the rules be continued. He, therefore, ruled that the Bill should be regarded as non-existent.

The fate of the Bill came as a surprise to some and disappointment to many and was described as without precedent in the history of Legislative bodies.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The House next passed without a division Rai Saheb Mehr Chand Khanna's resolution asking that a Government High School for girls should be immediately opened in Peshawar.

Sir Abdul Qayam, Minister, pointed out that the deamnd for a Girl's High School in Peshawar, was based more on sentiment than on practical need and he appealed to the mover to withdraw his resolution inview of his promise that his department would view the subject favourable and do what was feasible both in respect of the allocation of more funds for the education of girls and for facilitating their high school studies.

COMMUNALISM AGAIN.

There was an interesting debate on Sardar Raja Singh's resolution recommending that 50 percent of the posts on Judicial line should be filled from amongst the memberes of the Bar by open competition and the remaining 50 percent on a communal basis.

Malik Khuda Bakhsh moved an amendment that the recruitment of all posts in the Judicial line should be from members of the Bar. The Treasury benches opposed this amendment and the Hindu block solidly sided with them but they were defeated by 18 votes to 17 and the amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Independent Party who sponsored the amendment said that they were against the allocation of posts on a communal basis especially in Judicial line in which the knowledge of law and the capacity to administer it should alone be a qualification for appointment.—A. P.

India League Delegation To Interview Viceroy.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12.

Miss Monica Whitley and Mr. Leonard Matters, Members of the India League Delegation arrived here from Meerut this afternoon. The other two members are expected by October 15 from Peshawar.

The members who arrived to-day will interview the Viceroy at noon to-morrow. They are also expected to meet the representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha the Moslem League, the Moslem Conference, the Sikh League, the Swadeshi League, the Women's League and Nationalist Mussalmans.—A. P.

"WE ARE GOING TO SUCCEED"

Lucknow Conference "Useful Preliminary"

PUNDIT MALAVIYA ON NEED OF THE HOUR

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following statement.

There is no need more urgent in the interest of the Motherland to-day than unity among her various communities particularly the Hindus, Musalmans and Sikhs. I fully hope that the Lucknow conference will prove a useful preliminary to it, and I heartly wish it success. I appeal also to every man and woman in the country Hindu, Muslim and Sikh to act each in his own sphere with the intent and purpose of bringing about a settlement of the problem.

I am myself very weak in health at present. My doctor and those who are nearest to me have pressed me to take a fortnight's rest at some health resort before starting on any tour But I wish to avoid any delay on my account in a matter of such urgency and importance. I am therefore starting for Delhi and Lahore to-night to consult Hindu and Sikh friends there on the subject. I propose to visit Bengal thereafter for the same purpose I am confident that with the co-operation of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh friends we shall soon achieve the great object we all desire.

In view of the work which lies before me and also for reasons of my health I require my secretary Pandit Govind Malaviya to be with me. I have therefore asked him to go with me. He is accompanying me during my tour.

Notwithstanding the handicaps we are labouring under the occasion calls for a supreme effort on out part to compose our communal differences and arrive at an honourable and durable agreement which will enable us to work harmonious together in the cause of the Motherland and I feel that we are going to succeed.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S DEPUTATION

Meet Pandit Malaviya And Urge Settlement

A deputation of women of Bombay of all communities waited on Tuesday on Pandit M. M. Malaviya and expressed to him their keen desire that a Hindu-Muslim settlement should be arrived at The deputation consisted of Mrs. Captain and her two sisters, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Raiji, Mrs. Kapadia Mrs Fyzee and several other ladies distinguished in Bombay public life.

Punditji promised the deputation that he would do his utmost to promote a settlement.

Missing Letter Competition Series I

RESULTS

Of the competitors none sent an all-correct solution, which is repeated below.

The following is the correct solution of the above competition.

KNOWLEDGE	RARE
SYMPATHY	BLIGHT
KINDNESS	COUGH
MALE	BANDY
HIRE	SNEEZE
TATTER	HUSKY
WIZARD	TAPER
SAVOUR	BASE

No solution with only one mistake was received There are, therefore, no first and second prizes .

3RD PRIZE ?

Jehangir Dossabhoy Mullan Esq.,
Crescent View, Powvalla Street,
Girgaum, Bombay.

CONSOLATION PRIZES?

Putlaji Laxma... Kadam Esq..
Grain Merchan... Association
282 Masjid bunder Road.
Bombay No. 3.

Khoja Najibuddin Shakurbhai Esq
"Shanti Nivas",
Andheri, B. B. C. I. Rly

Ratila Karoheram Mehta Esq..
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N. K. Rele Esq.
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Messrs. Nagji Purshottam & Co.,
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Madras.

Mrs Pushpavati Hiralal,
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No. 68 Muiraj Khatao Terrace,
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C/o Kalyanji Uka, Old Modikhana
Fort, Bombay.

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Jethalal Foolchand Shet Esq
Swami Narayan Chawl
No 99, Bunder Road.
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Miss Moore
Sisters Quarters J. J. Hospital
Bombay.

Ardeshir Bejonji Kutar Esq.,
Mottan Mansion. Motliba Street
Tardeo Road Grant Road
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Miss K. Sircar,
C/o L. M. Sircar,
Abbott Hospital, P. O. Narowa.
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N. K. Rangaswami Guard Esq.,
M. S. M. Rly., Gooty. R.S.

J. E. Ellis, Esq.,
Block No. 235, Kalyan.

Mrs. Molly Coelho,
No. 31 Shivlal Motilal Building
Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay

Mrs. A. Oliver,
Loco Quarters. Kalyan.

Piroja B. Engineer,
Gujarat Spinning Mills,
Railway Pura, Ahmedabad.

Dattatraya Jakkal Esq.,
69 Kamathi Pura, Bombay.

HOCKEY WIZARDS IN BOMBAY

A group photo of the Indian Olympic Hockey team and the Rest of Bombay.

OLYMPIC XI HELD AT BAY

Bombay Customs Spring Surprise

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

All roads led to the Cooperage on Wednesday evening when the mighty Olympic XI tried conclusions with the Bombay Customs, the best club team in India. Much was expected, but little was achieved by the conquering heroes, who failed to score against the local side after an hour's play, packed with thrills Aslam and Brewin rejoined the ranks of the Customs and were mainly responsible for bottling up the Olympic attack. Dyan Chand and Rup Singh were held in a vice by the Customs defence, which gave them no opportunity to exploit their clever passing movements

EVEN EXCHANGES.

Exchanges were even in the opening half when the Customs could have scored through Feroze Khan, but Hammond saved the situation in the nick of time. Pinto was neatly stopped by Hind, the Olympic custodian, when things looked dangerous for the visitors.

Dyan Chand attempted to break through, but was marked too closely and transferred the ball to Gurmit Singh who gave sticks in the shooting area. Kher Singh helped to prevent a certain goal after Dyan Chand had penetrated the defence before the half-time whistle blew.

The game which lacked fire before the interval became intensely exciting on the resumption of play

COWTON MAGNIFICENT.

Cowton, the Customs goal-keeper distinguished himself during this period which was marked by daring raids on the part of Olympic forwards shots sent in from all angles were saved in brilliant style by the Bombay goalie on eleven different occasions. Jaffir, the Olympic left wing, Dyan Chand, Gurmit Singh and Carr all tried in vain to defeat Cowton, but could make no impression dispite their hardest efforts The Olympic team showed great weakness in taking sort corners and several went begging from the hit off.

Sullivan was absent on the Olympic right wing owing to injury, and Carr who replaced him was unable to run because he has pulled a thigh muscle

The game was mainly confined to the left where Jaffir was a shining light.

Feroze Khan and Pinto were not as prominent as usual and were well looked after by Pinninger. Masud and Lall Shah.

In fading light the game ended without any scoring.

VISITORS GROW STALE.

The consensus of opinion among competent critics of the game, was that the Olympic XI had grown stale through a surfeit of hockey. On the other hand Bombay possessed a team which could hold its own with any world combination. The selectors who chose the All-India teams must now realise that Bombay was shabbily treated when the Olympic trials were held. The standard of the game is highest in Western India, and it is to be hoped that they will profit by the lesson.

During the interval Mrs. V N. Chandavarkar, the wife of the Mayor of Bombay presented members of the Olympic team with hockey sticks as a memento of their visit here.

Dhyan Chand, the wizard of the stick.

FINANCE SECRETARY IN BOMBAY

CONFERS WITH MERCHANTS ON COTTON SITUATION

Studying the situation in the Bombay cotton market is stated to be the object of Mr. C. G. Freke, Finance Secretary to the Government of Bombay, who arrived in the city from Poona on Wednesday morning.

He granted several interviews to eminent cotton merchants at the Secretariat, when the situation arising out of picketing and consequent dislocation of trade, it appears was discussed.

RETURNS TO POONA.

The Finance Member left for Poona the same afternoon

COPING WITH THE SITUATION

E. I. C. A. Board In Conclave

The Board of the East India Cotton Association met on Wednesday afternoon, to consider the ways and means of coping with the situation that has arisen on account of dislocation of trading The decisions taken by the Board were not available to the press.

CALCUTTA EDITOR'S PLEA FOR COMPROMISE

Mujibar Rahman Unable To Attend Conference

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

In reply to a telegram received by Mr. Mujibur Rahman from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad asking him to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of Nationalist Muslim Pary to be held at Lucknow on the 14th inst. and also in reply to a telegram received by him from Mr. Shaukat Ali asking him to attend the Muslim Conference to be held at Lucknow on October 15 and 16. Mr. Mujibur Rahman. Editor, "Mussalman" has written to say that the pressure of work stands in the way of his attending the meeting. He hopes that Muslims belonging to different political schools who will assemble at Lucknow will approach the question of the settlement of the differences between them in a spirit of compromise and will ultimately find a formula acceptable to all reasonable-minded Hindus.—A. P.

RELEASE MAHATMA

"Through Him Alone Settlement Is Possible"

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber addressed on Wednesday the following telegram to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Committee, Indian Merchants Chamber, have heard with great pleasure that negotiations have been started between the Hindus and Muslims to arrive at a communal settlement. They look upon this move as a prelude to re-establishment peacefull political conditions in this country, which as representatives of mercantile community they feel is essential if improvement in commercial conditions is to be secured.

"Committee earnestly appeal to His Excellency in these circumstances to release Mahatma Gandhi through whom and through whom alone will it be possible to bring all parties together and reach early settlement."

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SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS

Poona Landlord's Sentence Of Life-Transportation Confirmed

MR. JUSTICE PATKER'S INTERESTING OBSERVATION ON COURT'S NOTICE TO ENHANCE SENTENCE

Bombay, Wednesday.

Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee delivered judgment to-day in the appeal filed by Ramchandra Urvane, a rich landlord of Poona, who was sentenced to transportation for the murder of his mistress.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and discharged the rule issued by the High Court asking the accused to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced to that of death.

In this sensational case the accused's own wife Lilavati had given evidence against him.

Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. S. G. Patwardhan appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The fact of the case are that the deceased Sundrabai was a mistress of the accused. The accused had given her some ornaments over which a quarrel arose between the two, nd it was alleged that the accused brought her to his house at Poona where he killed her on 17th May, 1932. The circumstances which led to the fatal assault are shrouded in mystery.

SECRET DISPOSAL OF CORPSE.

After the murder, the accused gave a blood-stained knife to his wife Lilavati to be washed. The corpse was secretly sent Vadgaon, a village near Poona, where it was buried in the accused's house.

The accused's marital life had been very unhappy. Fearing that his wife Lilavati might disclose the crime, the accused locked her up in a room. After six months she managed to escape, and made an application to the Magistrate about the murder.

Investigations were started by the police. Hearing of this, the accused got the remains of the corpse dug up from where it was buried in his house at Vadgaon, and had the bones thrown into a canal near by. The police subsequently recovered some bones which, according to medical evidence, belonged to a woman of 26 years, which was the age of the deceased. It was alleged that the accused's father also helped in secretly disposing of the deceased's corpse.

At the sessions trial in Poona, five jurors out of nine found the accused guilty of murder, and recommended him for mercy. The sessions judge accepted the majority verdict and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

NOTICE FOR ENHANCEMENT.

The accused appealed to the High Court. When admitting the appeal some time ago, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavatty had issued a rule against the accused to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced to that of death.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Barlee delivered separate but concurring judgments in the appeal.

Mr. Justice Patker at the outset observed that it was undesirable that a notice to enhance sentence should be issued at the time of admission of the appeal. The court should first of all deal with the appeal on its merits, and it is only after this was done that the Court should consider whether a notice to enhance sentence should be issued.

Dealing with this case, his lordship said that though the sessions judge's charge to the jury was open to attacks on several points, his Lordship was not prepared to say that the charge was unfair to the accused, or that the jury's verdict was erroneous on account of misdirection.

INFERENCE OF GUILT.

After discussing the evidence of the accused's wife Lilavati and other witnesses, his Lordship said that taking into consideration all the circumstances and also the infirmities in the evidence of witnesses, he thought that even excluding a considerable part of their evidence, there was a substratum of truth in the residue of the evidence, which led to the inference of guilt against the accused.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

On the question of sentence, his lordship observed that the evidence against the accused was all circumstantial evidence and his conduct subsequent to the crime. There was no evidence about the direct cause which led to the fatal assault. Having regard to the circumstances, it seemed that the offence must have been committed in the heat of passion in a sudden quarrel, and that the offence could not have been premeditated. Further, the Government pleader had not argued in support of the notice, and had left the question to the discretion of the Court. Having regard to all these facts, his Lordship thought that the sentence of transportation would meet the ends of justice.

Mr. Justice Barlee concurred.

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"OPEN TEMPLES OF YOUR HEART AND HOME"

Rajendra Prasad's Appeal To The Orthodox

"CLEANSE HINDU SOCIETY"

(From Our Correspondent)
MADRAS, October 10.

Scenes of intense enthusiasm, reminiscent of old days were witnessed last evening at the Tilak Ghat, Triplicane, when Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. C Rajagopalachari explained the implications of the Poona Pact to an audience of over 8,000. Sjt. T. Prakasam presided over the meeting.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who was the first to speak addressed in Tamil. He remarked at the outset that Mahatmaji's recent fast was his greatest experiment on the mintenance of the principles of truth and love. The depth and intensity of the enthusiasm which the fast evoked showed the magic hold of the Mahatma over the millions in this lan'.

ELEMENTARY RIGHT

The speaker next dwelt on the imperative need for removing untouchability from the land. Even the strongest supporter of orthodoxy, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had given his blessings to the temple entry campaign. Temple entry by Harijans did not mean interference with the rituals and customary usages of the temples. It was only the elementary right to enter temples to worship God. It should not be very difficult to give up a practice universally condemned If they wanted to protect Hinduism the great blot of untouchability from it must oe removed.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who, on rising received an ovation made a strong plea for the shedy of a strong plea for the study of the national language—Hindi.

TWO ASPECTS.

Babu Rajendra Prasad proceeded to explain the implications of the Poona Pact. He said that it had two aspects, political and social. He did not bother about its political aspect much. In his opinion, the Depressed Classes were as good as any other classes of Hindus. In Northern India, division was not by castes or communities. It was based on capacity, character, service and precedence. In the coming times, both the caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes had to work in such a way that the differences separating them will be wiped out.

DO AWAY WITH BARRIERS.

Dealing with the second aspect of the Pact, he said that the primary elections would last for 10 years. During that period they should remove the cause of untouchability from amongst themselves and other social barriers. If any legislation was required, it would be their duty to get it enacted. When they had power, they must help to pass any legislation that was necessary to obliterate social barriers. After all, legislation was a kind of coercive action done from above.

CLEANSE SOCIETY.

"I plead it is the duty of caste Hindus to-day to show a change of heart and treat their Depressed brethren on equal terms. If you treat them on equal terms, if you invite them to your houses and to festivals, I know the temples will be bound to be thrown open to them. You can now throw open to them the temples of your heart and home. In the question of temple entry, there is no question of using force at all or unnecessary interference. There is no such thing in contemplation. Let us look upon this question in a spirit of humility and service, undertaking to cleanse and purify the Hindu Society, so that it may live as a healthy society for which it is worth while to work and die for."

HARIJAN CANDIDATURE FOR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Sequel To Invalidation Of Congress Party Councillors

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 12.

As a sequel to the order of the local Government invalidating th election of six Municipal Councillors of the Congress Party, there is a movement to fill up these vacancies with members of the depressed classes.

A number of manifestoes have been issued, calling upon members elected on the Congress ticket to prove themselves true to the spirit of the Poona Agreement by making this practical gesture of goodwill to the depressed classes. The election takes place on the 14th instant —A.P.

2000 Volunteers To Fight Untouchability In Malabar

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Oct. 12.

At a conference held at Guruvayur Satyagraha Ashram on October 7, it was decided to raise a sena of 2.000 volunteers to operate against untouchability in Malabar.

The conference was convened by the Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee.

THE BARGAIN AT OTTAWA

(Continued from page 6).

authors of the Ottawa agreement would have us do. If we deduct even this minimum figure of probable foreign loss from the maximum gain in the British market it will be observed that the net preference that Indian producers might expect to gain in the British markets dwindles to much less than Rs. 3 crores.

NOT TO OUR ADVANTAGE.

Let us see now what the Indian consumer is called upon to sacrifice in return for this saving to his countrymen dealing with Great Britain. The total import trade of India in 1929 was Rs. 241 crores of which the United Kingdom answered for Rs. 103 crores. The chief articles of British imports into India are: Cotton twist and yarn, Rs. 296 laks; Cotton piecegoods, Rs. 3482 lakhs; Hardware, Rs. 180 lakhs; Instruments and apparatus, Rs. 303 lakhs; Machinery and mill work, Rs. 1368 lakhs, Iron and steel, Rs. 928 lakhs; and Motor cars, Rs. 159 lakhs. Excepting iron and steel and for the time being, cotton piece goods, the import duties at present levied in India are mainly revenue duties and preference to be granted to Great Britain in their case will have to be in the shape of increased duties on foreign imports.

The total imports of the above mentioned commodities into India during the same year were as follows: Cotton twist and yarn Rs. 600 lakhs, Cotton piece goods, Rs. 4935 lakhs; Hardware excluding agricultural implements Rs. 493 lakhs; Instruments and apparatus, Rs. 538 lakhs; Machinery and Mill work, Rs. 1822 lakhs; Motor cars, Rs. 376 lakhs; and Iron and steel, Rs. 1721 lakhs. It will be observed that in all these articles a very large portion of the Indian market is supplied, and will for a long time continue to be supplied, by countries other than Great Britain. Even if we were to exclude the case of protective tariffs and even if the prices of other imported articles were to rise only by about 5 per cent. as a result of heavier tariffs on foreign sources of supply the whole of the advantage secured by the Indian producer in the British market will be more than offset. The conclusion appears to be irresistible that the effective burdens of preference to be borne by the Indian consumers, in the form of higher prices, will be disproportionately large as compared with the net advantage that Indian producers might be expected to reap by British preferences. In the interviews given by the two non-official members of the Indian Delegation to Ottawa immediately on their return to this country an attempt has been made to show that the Indian producers as a class will on balance gain in their foreign trade by the scheme of preference and will not lose in the home market, as the protected industries will not be allowed to suffer any grant of preference to British goods.

But what about the consumers, from whose standpoint also the agreement must be closely examined? It seems to us that the delegation has inadequately assessed the possibilities of foreign retaliation, and judging from the 'communique' of the Government of India has consented to pay an unduly high price for the advantages to be secured from Great Britain.

TREAT HARIJANS AS BRETHREN

Sjt. A Thakkar's Exhortation To Ahmedabadis

(From A Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, Oct. 12.

Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar, General Secretary, All-India Untouchability Removal Association, delivered a speech yesterday, in Gomatipur, Ahmedabad, exhorting people to remove untouchability and give Harijans all facilities treating them just as other caste Hindus.

KELAPPAN'S HOPES

"Guruvayor Temple Will be Open In Three Months" For Harijans

The following are extracts from the statement of Mr. Kelappan read before a gathering of friends by Mr. K. Madhavanar, when Mr. Kelappan broke his fast:

In accordance with the dictates of Mahatma Gandhi, I, a soldier under discipline, am bound to break my fast and suspend it. Within the three months before us it is hoped that the temple entry quesion will be settled in accordance with our aims and desires. We have been assured by Gandhiji that he would bear his full share of this burden. In order to achieve a congenial atmosphere wherein all parties will be free to meet and co-operate in brotherly love, so that a settlement of this question may be effected, it has been decided to suspend it for three months, even the Satyagraha that has been carried on here in front of the temple for the last 11 mosths. Within these three months we should get the doors of the Guruvayoor temple open. Not only that, there shall not be one single "House of God" in the whole of Kerala, which would not freely admit Harijans for worship.

Within three months, we should make of untouchability a weird and dreamy memory of a distant past.

Village Tank Thrown Open To Harijans

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12.

Over three hundred persons attended the Conference of Hindus at Ramtal village nine miles from Delhi when a resolution under the Chairmanship of Rai Saheb Kedarnath sponsored by Seth Lakshminarain Gadodia was adopted for throwing open the village tank to members of the "depressed" classes Thereafter, a number of "untouchables" had their bath in the tank and one Chamber boy distributed water which was taken by caste-Hindus.

A number of speakers from Delhi addressed the Conference urging the removal of untoushability. —A. P.

The Celebration Of Dasera Festival

(From A Correspondent)
INDORE, October 11.

The mill hands of the Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Indore, belonging to different castes and creeds celebrated the Dassehra festival at the Mills premises on the 9th instant. They invited the Agents, and one of them read out an Address in which they expressed their gratification for the keen interes taen by their Agents towards their health and comfor.s.

Seth Kanhaiyalal Bhandari spoke a few words of advice concerning hygiene and sanitation and emphasised the necessity of cultivating clean habits He pointed out that if they lead simple life and avoided intoxicants they would live a very cheerful life.

MACHUKUO-GENEVA DELEGATE STRIPPED

Bandit Outrage Near Harbin

HARBIN, (By Mail).

The Japanese describe Manchukuo, as the new Garden of Eden and the Manchukuo representative going to Geneva has arrived here in the dress of Adam.

His train was wrecked and robbed by bandits and he was stripped of all he wore. He i Mr. H. W. Kinney, an American employed by the South Manchuria Railway. Known for his immaculate appearance he was 'en route' to Geneva via Siberia when, a little south of here, his train was wrecked.

ROBBED BY BANDITS.

The bandits took all his luggage and then stripped him, not even leaving his underwear: He was then marched off as a hostage. In the darkness he made a run for it and got away.

Searching round the countryside on a frosty night, he found an old potato sack and a piece of canvas from a tent. Attired in these he made his way back to the railway, and after two days arrived here still dressed in these "clothes".—Reuter.

AS FAR AS SASTRAS PERMIT !

Sacrifice All For Uplift Of 'Panchamas'

SANATANIST APPEAL

BEZWADA, Oct. 9.

Speaking at the session of the Al. Andra (Provincial) Brahmana Maha Sabha, which met to-day in Governorpeta, Bezwada, Mr. Kasi Krishnamacharya, President All-India Sanathana Dharma Vaidika Maha Sabha, analysed the outstanding issues comprehended in the question of temple entry by the Panchamas.

He said that he was as steadfast as ever in upholding the authority of the Vedas and the Sastras. Temple entry was a thing not asked for by the accredited leaders of the panchama community like Dr. Ambedkar, nor was it supported by the Sastras. He had addressed a communication to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the temple entry question and proposing the convening of a conference for timely and mutual interchange of views on the subject with a view to arrive at an amicable settlement.

THE CRYING NEED

If he opposed temple entry, it was not because he detested the panchamas, but because the sastras forbade it. Sastras had conceded for the panchamas a far higher right and privilege than what they had conceived.

Coming to the question of political privileges, he would go to the length of conceding all the Hindu seats in the Legislatures to the panchamas with all his heart. The crying need was to give them food and raiment and spiritual guidance.

APPEAL TO PANDITS

Concluding Mr. Acharya urged on the Pandits assembled to do all that was not forbidden by the sastras for the uplift of the panchamas sacrificin their all and was sure that his appeal would meet with general approval when the main implications of it were grasped.

Resolutions condemning the Sarda Act and temple entry for the reasons that sastras did not sanction it were passed.—A. P.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE FIASCO

Dewan Bahadur B. M. Naidu's Statement

TANJORE, Oct. 10.

Dewan Bahadur B. Munuswami Naidu, Chief Minister to the Madras Government, has issued the following statement to the press regarding the Tanjore non-Brahmin Conference which ended in fiasco on Sunday last:—

"I regret very much for the way in which the confederation has ended. In spite of all the best efforts of myself and others it was not possible to control the people that gathered in the hall. The inadequate arrangements of the Reception Committee and the feeling amongst many of the delegates that they were not properly treated and that tickets were withheld for them, irritated them very much.

"The postponement of the confederation, from 8 o'clock to 3 o'clock on the 8th and the further postponement at 3 o'clock created great dissatisfaction among the bulk of the delegates that attended the confederation. There was a considerable body of opinion that did not favour the idea of any change of leadership at the present moment, and there was also a sharp division of opinion as to what the changes should be if there were any. All attempts at a compromise in the matter were of no avail While the leaders were keen about a peaceful settlement, the delegates became suspicious of talks of compromise and were opposing such proposals. In spite of the best efforts and appeals that we wemade to allay the feeling it was not possible to control the delegates or check their feelings.

"The result is most regrettable but I earnestly hope that by renewed and earnest efforts on the part of the leaders of different shades of opinion, the lost ground will be recovered and better understanding restored."—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
October 12.

Jalaputra, Evans, Bassein.
Mundra, Hemmings, London.
City of Cairo, Hoppins, Karachi.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Britania, Monroue, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.
October 13.

Marienfels, Feldestedt, Karachi.
Maloja, Browning, Sydney.
Varela, Wordingham, Busrah.

LOADING.
October 12.

Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Nurjehan for Rangoon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Maloja:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Maloja, is expected to arrive here today from London at about 12 p.m. with the outward mail of the 29th uitimo, a general cargo and 374 passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Sydney etc.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaputra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Mundra:—The M M Coy's steamer Mundra, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O & D Coy's steamer Badarpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Britania:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Britania arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Marienfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Marienfels, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 12.

Mantua for London:—616 bags linseed oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 20 bales cotton carpets, O Chandbhoy; 100 bags dry ginger, 2 pots palma rosa oil, M Bhuta & Co.; 617 bags groundnut cakes, E Mavji & Co.; 13 cases cuttle fish bones, N P Master & Co.

For Marseilles: —201 bags groundnut kernals, M Bhuta & Co., 25600 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.; 650 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.; 420 bags groundnuts, S M Rajgor & Co.

For Beyrouth:—20 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil.

For Tripoli:—20 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil.

For Alexandretta:—14 bales cotton yarn A E L Ejil

S S Gogra for Hull:—7000 bags castor seed, Birla Bros.

For Havre:—7 bags gum karaya, A Virji & Co.; 62 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Venice for Antwerp. —1400 bags linseed oil cakes, 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes. Cox & Kings Ltd.

For New York:—15 bales goat skin, D Abraham & Sons.

For Liverpool:—125 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

S S Mundra for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw, M Chandulal & Co.; 605 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co

S S Britania for Liverpool:—53 bales wools raw, R Virchand; 900 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 120 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal & Co.; 140 bags waste pickers N O Geria & Sons.

For Glasgow:—1400 bags linseed oil cakes, 700 bags groundnut oil cakes. Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Manchester:—100 bales cotton waste, Thos. Cook & Sons

S S Marienfels for Hamburg: 800 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 660 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.; 350 bags linseed oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—220 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—10 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

S S Arjun Maru for Kobe:—200 tons iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

S S Kona Maru for Kobe:—50 tons, iron scrap M Jivraj & Co.; 391 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Tairea, Agents, M M & Co., from Durban:—2 boxes gold sovereigns.

From Mozambique:—11000 bags sugar; 1385 bags cashewnuts.

From Daresalam:—1426 bags gum; 1100 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar:—1 box bullion; 29 bales clovestems; 2 cases ivory. 1704 bales cloves.

From Mombassa:—1153 bales cotton; 2521 bags potatoes 9 cases cheese; 8 pces. ivory; 208 bags wattle extract.

S S Bhadravati, Agents, K Nixon & Co., from Glasgow:—30 tons pig iron; 696 tons coal.

S S Shuja, Agents, T M & Co., from Calcutta:—5920 tons coal.

S S Tabian, Agents, T M & Co., From Genoa:—75 cases slates; 20 cases wine; 50 cases cotton embroidered goods; 15 cases olive oil; 20 cases macaroni; 200 almonds; 59 cases hemp twine; 60 drums chemicals; 25 cases mascato passito; 24 cases woollen tissues; 31 cases auto parts; 100 bags stove shalls; 226 cases vermouth; 50 cases cotton & woollen tissues; 241 cases art silk yarn; 34 cases German silver; 38 cases rugs; 120 cascotton and silk tissues.

S S Corfu, Agents, M M & Co., from Marseilles:—1025 cases soap; 185 cases vermouth; 18 cases saffron; 300 kgs. lead ore; 24 cases drugs; 26 cases liquors; 50 cases brandy; 48 cases medicine.

S S Ahmedi, Agents Eastern Steam N. Co. Ltd. from Tuticorin: 470 bales cotton; 61 bags o. musk; 178 bales senna leaves; 70 bales cotton waste.

From Colombo:—1836 pces. cast iron pipes; 750 cyluds cocoanut oil; 221 bundles gunnies; 88 bundles mattress fibre.

From Alleppy:—101 bags copra. 250 bags ginger; 149 bags pepper. 74 bags galangal; 16 bags turmeric.

From Cochin:—194 bags ginger dry; 40 cases cashew nuts; 516 cases coir rope; 1170 cases coir yarn; 400 bags c. n. oil cakes; 7 hlc tea.

From Calicut:—9 cases soap; 45 tottas coir rope; 10 bundles gunnies; 1333 bags cocoanuts.

MOUNTAINS' HEAVIEST TOLL

36 Deaths This Season

INNSBRUCK, (By Mail).

The season now closing has been the most disastrous for mountain climbers in Tyrolean regions for the 40 years covered by official records.

Thirty-six persons, mostly Germans, have lost their lives in climbing the dangerous sides of the Tyrolean, Italian and Swiss Alps, while 65 parties in distress have had to be rescued by official guides.

No Englishman was killed though seven were injured while climbing.—Reuter.

BOMBAY YARN MARKET

Dull And Depressed State

SHARP DECLINE IN JAPANESE YARN PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Coming events cast their shadows before and accordingly it seems as if the yarn market remained very dull and depressed during the last two weeks anticipating the bearish American Bureau Report which was published on Saturday night the 8th instant. Soon after the Bureau Report our market which was already dull and depressed became still further depressed and prices declined alround in almost all kinds of yarns to the extent of about quarter anna per lb. Even at the decline buying has been only nominal and the market has not yet recovered from the shock felt by the Yarn Trade as a result of the bearish Cotton Bureau Report. After the Bureau Report till to-day our market has remained still unsettled and there has been nervous feeling created amongst the merchants as a result of which buying has been more or less absent at the moment. Reports from almost all principal consuming centres go to show that everywhere markets have been rather unsettled and enquiries have considerably dropped whereas some few offers that have been wired out are more or less with a view to test the prices. There has been no eagerness shown by the buyers and as many of the offers are much top low they have been naturally turned down. The actual business after the publication of the Bureau has been indeed very small. It is a happy sign however that since last day or two, Cotton market has been slightly steady and if it remains steady even at this level for about a week's time enquiries in the yarn market are likely to broaden and as some of the mills have been showing eagerness to meet the buyers, a limited business may be possible in the next few days. The undertone is yet weak and it seems as if the market has not recovered from the latest shock experienced on account of the drastic fall in the prices of Cotton.

ENGLISH YARNS.

What limited demand there was for ready goods has disappeared owing to weakness in Cotton prices. Forward business is out of question owing to keen Japanese and Shanghai competition

JAPANESE YARNS.

There was a sharp decline in prices of Japanese yarns for ready as well as for forward deliveries and what is worse is that even at these low rates demand seems to have been stagnant. It is a wonder that inspite of the low and attractive rates of Japanese and Shanghai yarns there is yet no improvement in offtake even in this class of yarns. This is probably accounted for the fact that stocks of these kinds of yarn have been very heavy even in upcountry districts owing to arrivals during the last 2/3 months, altrough consumption has also been increasing owing to very cheap prices. Import houses have been quoting unchanged prices and Japanese Exchange is steady at or about Rs 90.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There is no change in Syndicate prices during the week. Offtake in non-Syndicate goods and in Japanese qualities which are selling at considerably lower prices than the Syndicate goods is also limited owing to very large stocks in almost all consuming districts and also due to small and limited demand. No forward business has been practicable in Japanese yarns during the last few days.

INDIAN YARNS.

After the publication of the Bureau report our Mills have been now showing eagerness to make sales of their yarns, but buyers are not now forthcoming and have naturally adopted the policy of wait and see. Monsoon has been generally satisfactory and it is difficult to find that inspite of favourable reports about the Monsoon, demand for yarns as well as for cloth has not been showing any definite signs of improvement. In any case, inspite of low stocks in the local market as well as in the consuming districts, merchants as well as consumers do not show any eagerness to make purchases even if low and attractive prices are offered by some of the Mills. It is believed therefore that there will be no improvement in demand in the next few days until the New Year by the end of this month. The future tendency is rathew uncertain and will mostly depend upon the course of the Cotton market in the next few days.

SISTERS' SOCIAL

Poona Eves' New Move

(From A Correspondent).
POONA, Oct. 10.

There was a Zanana Social Meeting in the name of "Sisters' Social" under the auspices of the Poona Camp Theosophical Society Boottee Hall, on Sunday. Mrs. M. I. T. Chowdhry presided. About 150 ladies and children of all castes and creeds took part.

The programme was gone through successfully. Miss Mithibai Thanawalla, Chairman of the Social Committee proposed Mrs. M. I. T. Chowdhry, for the Chair and Miss Indirabai Jayawant, Secretary, seconded.

After prayers a combined religious song was sung by Miss Kshamabai Nowle, Miss Hirabai Thakor and Miss Narbadabai Mali. Immediately afterwards Miss M. Thanawalla, read a welcome address. Mrs. Zubeda Syed, gave a talk on her experiences in London. Miss Sonawalla spoke in enthusiastic terms appreciating this unique function.

Miss Sanjivani Marathey amused the audience with a sweet song. Refreshments were then served.

Mrs. Chowdhry, the President of the evening, addressed the gathering in both Urdu and English. She described the real motive of the meeting and recommended the holding of such gatherings often, so that ladies of all religions without distinction of caste, creed or colour and even without the consideration of "rich and poor" could meet on a common platform of moral, social and religious equality.

Miss Shahzedi proposed the usual vote of thanks in which she invited the ladies to join as Members of the "Sisters' Social" and recommended the holding of such gatherings quarterly. There was a considerable response to her call.

Ottawa Sounds Death Knell Of Economic Swaraj

(Continued From Page 1.)

the exchange of tariff preference between India and the Colonial Empire

Articles 10 and 11 contain the undertakings given on behalf of the Government of India. Article 10 provides for the grant of preference to United Kingdom goods of the kinds specified in Schedule F. The margin of preference is 7½ per cent. in the case of motor vehicles and 10 per cent. in case of all other commodities specified in this Schedule. Article 11 provides that the Government of India will consider in the light of the findings of the Tariff Board the duties to be imposed on goods of cotton and artificial silk according as they are produced in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and provides further for the grant of a 10 per cent. preference on the goods cotton, silk or artificial silk specified in Schedule G if, when the recommendations of Tariff Board have been considered, protective duties are not imposed upon them. It may be well to explain the reasons why we felt it impossible to include in Schedule F the goods separately listed in Schedule G. In principle there is no objection to a preference on textile goods which are not subject to protective duties, but we felt it would not be right to commit the Government of India finally until the Report of the Tariff Board had been received and considered. To attempt to anticipate their findings as regards particular classes of goods made of cotton or artificial silk would clearly be wrong, and although no question about the duties on silk goods has been referred to the Board, it was impossible to overlook the fact that the duties on silk and artificial silk were equalised only a year ago, and to alter the duties on silk goods while leaving those on artificial silk goods unchanged would lead to undesirable complications. It was for these reason that the whole class of goods made from cotton silk and artificial silk seemed to us to required separate treatment.

FREEDOM TO INDIAN GOVT.

Both in Article 10 and Article 11 what is guaranteed is the margin of preference, and the Government of India retain complete liberty to give the preference either by increasing the duty on foreign goods or by reducing the duty on United Kingdom goods or by a combination of both methods. In view of the importance of the Customs head as a source of Central Revenues, the financial embarrassment of the Government, and the extremely disturbed economic condition of the world generally, it was out of the question to agree to the stabilisation of the duties at any particular level or to the admission of United Kingdom goods either free of duty or subject to a specified rate of duty, for the rates can only be fixed after due consideration has been given to the expenditure which the Government are likely to incur in any particular year, and the probable volume of imports, and as things stand to-day both factors are subject to wide fluctuations. The British Government also retain under the Agreement complete freedom as regards these older duties, which are already an integral part of their revenue system, and it is only in respect of the new duties under the Import Duties Act that free entry is guaranteed to Indian goods. No similar concession could be made by India for the Customs revenue is the mainstay of Central Finance, and there is nothing in the Indian system corresponding to the new British duties, which in fact have never been levied upon Empire produce. The revenue given up by the continuance of free entry therefore is revenue which has never been collected

PROTECTED INDUSTRIES

We would invite special attention to the prefatory note to Schedule F and to the notes placed against items 1 to 3, 59, 60, 74, 142 and 143 of the same Schedule. These notes exclude from the operation of the preference all goods which are at present free of duty, or dutiable under Parts II, III and IV of Schedule II of Indian Tariff Act at specially low rates, or dutiable under the entries applicable to cotton, silk or artificial silk, or subject to protective duties under Part VII. It is in this way that we have been able to attain the object which from the outset we set before us, viz., that, if an Agreement was made, the preferences given should not involve a departure from the established principles of Indian Tariff policy. It may be well, however if we explain in a little more detail how the Agreement affects the protected industries. The two principal protected industries are cotton and iron and steel. In both cases, so far as the commodities subject to protective duties are concerned, it will rest with the Government of India to decide, after the findings of the Tariff Board have been considered, whether, and if so to what extent, the proposals placed before the Legislature should provide for lower duties on United Kingdom goods than on similar foreign goods. The decision will depend on the degree of protection required by the Indian industry in each case, and the Agreement makes no stipulation on that subject. Commodities which are the products of a protected industry but are not subject to protective duties at present (and this applies to other protected industries besides cotton and iron and steel) are not excluded from the preference but if at any time it is desired to bring new commodities within the protective scheme, it will be open to the Government of India to give notice under Article 14 of a variation in the Agreement and in this way to bring about the desired result.

"EMPIRE CONTENT."

Articles 1, 3, 6, 10 and 12 all provide that the preference shall extend to goods "which comply with the laws and statutory regulations for the time being in force defining Empire goods for the purpose of Customs Duties. This raises the question of Empire content which was discussed at Ottawa with the object of attaining greater uniformity but about which it was found impossible to reach agreement. In the United Kingdom the necessary laws and regulations have already been made, but in India the question is a new one, and it will be necessary to legislate on the subject. It is true that Notifications issued by the Government of India in the exercise of statutory powers define what are to be considered iron or steel goods or cotton cloth of British manufacture. But the conditions imposed by these Notifications is not a percentage of Empire content, whether in respect of labour or material, but the carrying out of all processes of manufacture, after a certain stage has been reached, in the United Kingdom, and while a condition of this kind is perfectly suitable when the object in view is not to tax a commodity more highly than is required for the protection of a domestic industry, it is neither appropriate nor practicable when a wide range of commodities is in question, and when the difference in the rates of duty is the result of an exchange of preferences between two countries. It would obviously be impossible to fix for each of the 163 classes of commodities specified in Schedule F a stage of manufacture all processes subsequent to which must be carried out in the United Kingdom. It will be necessary, therefore, for the Government of India to make new regulations which should, we think, be based generally on the model of those already adopted by the United Kingdom and the Dominions. In fixing the percentage to be required and in deciding whether the cost of labour and material incurred in any part of the Empire shall be taken into account, or only such costs as are incurred in those parts of the Empire with which India has entered into a Trade Agreement, the Government of India have an entirely free hand

TARIFF PREFERENCES

To complete our examination of the Agreement it is necessary to refer briefly to Articles 13 and 14. Article 13 is undeniably important, but does not call for detailed comment at this stage. It reaffirms on behalf of His Majesty's Government their established policy of extending to India tariff preference accorded to any Dominion and contains a reciprocal undertaking by India to act in the same way. Article 14 empowers either party to the Agreement to give six months notice of its denunciation, and also provides that notice may be given by either party of changes desired in the Agreement. In the latter case the proposed changes will become matters of mutual consultation and if by the end of six months agreement is not reached the party desiring the changes may give six months' notice of its intention to make them, and they will come into force at the end of that period. The importance of the latter provision on occasions when it is proposed to make new commodities subject to protective duties has already been noticed in paragraph 49, and it is clear that the Agreement cannot operate as a bar to India's industrial progress. The first part of the Article, on the other hand, leaves complete freedom to the new Government of Federal India to determine its fiscal policy according to its own judgment. As we have explained in paragraph 31, we regard this point as one of special importance and we are glad that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom found it possible to meet us so completely.

Steel Industry

Chapter IV. relates to Indian iron and steel industries. We give below full text of sections 70 to 76.

70. From an early stage of our discussions with the British Delegation it became evident that the tariff on iron and steel in both countries was likely to be a crucial point in the negotiations and it was one which was for us the subject of much anxious consideration. The questions to be settled were indeed so important and so difficult that it was found impossible to reach a final conclusion at Ottawa, and they were postponed for further discussion in London after our return to England, where they were successfully completed. The subject was therefore reserved for a separate chapter in our Report.

71. Pig-iron has been exported from India in substantial quantities for a number of years. These exports commenced before 1932, but it was not until after the War that they became very important, owing to the erection, both in the coal-fields and at Jamshedpur, of large modern blast furnaces capable of a high daily output at a low cost. The exports from 1921 onwards are shown in Table IV. It will be seen that during these years Japan has been by far the largest purchaser of Indian pig-iron, but considerable quantities have also, from time to time, been consigned to the west coast of America, and in the latter part of the period the exports to the United Kingdom have substantially increased. The continuance of these exports on anything approaching the present scale is, however, seriously threatened. It will be seen from the table that Japan's purchases have greatly diminished and all the information we have been able to obtain leads us to believe that in future much the major portion of her requirements is likely to be supplied from the blast furnaces already in existence in Manchuria or from furnaces in Japan itself. It follows that, if India's production of pig-iron is not to suffer a heavy reduction, enlarged outlets for Indian pig-iron must be sought in other directions. How serious the position is may be judged from the fact that India's blast furnace capacity exceeds 1-1|2 million tons of pig-iron a year, while the annual demand for foundry iron in the country itself has rarely, if even, been as high as 150,000 tons a year, and the demand for steel manufacture at the present rate of output is 500,000 tons, making 650,000 tons in all.

TABLE IV.
EXPORTS OF PIG-IRON IN 000 TONS FROM INDIA.
Destination.

Year.	Japan	U.S.A.	United Kingdom.	All other Countries.	Total Exports.
1921-22	58	..	1		59
1922-23	112	3	..	3	118
1923-24	144	24	3	12	183
1924-25	171	134	19	17	341
1925-26	168	156	20	38	382
1926-27	234	40	16	19	309
1927-28	271	65	21	36	393
1928-29	353	52	5	39	449
1929-30	349	86	71	62	568
1930-31	160	108	99	72	439
1931-32	188	51	69	42	350

72. India's ability to export pig-iron at low prices is the result of the great natural advantages she possesses for this line of manufacture. The iron ore deposits in Singbhum and the Orissa Stttes are of the highest quality coal supplies are abundant, and the iron ore and the coal are so near each other that the rail freight does not seriously add to the cost. It is the possession of these natural advantages which was held in 1924 to justify the protection of the Steel Industry, for there was ample ground for believing that at no very remain date the industry would be able to hold its own against world competition without State assistance. The development of the industry has now reached a particularly interesting stage for costs have been brought down to a level at which the export of steel rails and semi-finished steel in the shape of sheet bars and billets begins to be possible. The export of steel rails to Europe is not at present a practical proposition, but sheet bar and billets have already been exported to the United Kingdom, and if new impediments to the trade are not erected important developments are probable in the next few years. This is a point which closely concerns the Indian steel manufacturer. The worldwide trade depression has led to a rapid decline in the Indian demand for all forms of rolled steel, and in particular the quantity of steel rails taken by the Indian railways has fallen from 200,000 tons, which the Tariff Board in 1926 estimated to be their annual requirements, to about 40,000 tons in the current year. The result is that, while the merchant bar and sheet mills at Jamshedpur are working to capacity, the other mills are nothing like fully employed— the surplus capacity of the sheet bar and billet mill, for example, is about 200,000 tons a year and the total output of all the mils is far below the melting capacity of the steel furnaces. In these circumstances the creation of a new outlet for substantial quantities of sheet bars and billets would do much to compensate for the falling off in the demand for rails.

73. Some of the manufacturers of sheet in the United Kingdom use their own sheet bars, but others purchase the bars they use, and in recent years very large quantities of sheet bar have been imported from the Continent of Europe. So long as iron and steel was allowed free entry into the United Kingdom from all sources, the export of semi-finished steel from India to Great Britain, though not altogether impossible, was difficult, and, owing to the rail freight from Jamshedpur to Calcutta and the sea freight from Calcutta could only be effected at sacrificial prices. The imposition of the new duties on foreign steel under the Import Duties Act, however, altered the position completely. The opportunity was now offered to Indian steel to replace a large proportion of the sheet bar previously imported from the Continent, and the new outlet for their goods, so badly needed by the Indian steel manufacturers had come into existence. But if advantage was to be taken of this new opening, action must be taken at once and could not be postponed.

For many reasons we should have been glad if consideration of these questions could have been deferred at least until the commencement of the statutory enquiry into the Steel Industry in 1933, but this was not possible. It was not only that there was no guarantee that the free entry of Indian iron and steel would be continued after the 15th November of this year. The British Tariff Advisory Committee, in announcing the increase of the duties on certain classes of iron and steel to 33 1|3 per cent. in June last, made it evident that adequate measures would be taken to protect the British Iron and Steel Industry: but it was also made clear that the industry on its side must take immediate steps to reorganise itself and to reach the highest possible standard of efficiency. As soon as the reorganisation came under discussion, the question would inevitably arise how the imports from the Continent were to be replaced.

If agreement could be reached with the British Government, Indian pig-iron and steel would replace much of the Continental material, but if agreement were not reached before the general lines of the reorganisation of the British industry were settled, there was every reason to apprehend that new furnaces and new sheet bar mills would be established in the United Kingdom; and that as soon as they came into operation Indian iron and steel would become subject to duty under the Import Duties Act. For this reason the question could not be postponed, and it became a vital matter to ascertain without delay on what condition the free entry of Indian iron and steel into the United Kingdom would be continued. If the opportunity were allowed to slip, it would never recur.

74. Up to this point we have considered only the Indian side of the case, but clearly His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had to consider primarily the interests of their own industry. For very many years British steel had held a predominant position in the Indian market, but since the War developments of two kinds have led to a considerable displacement of British steel in India. The protection accorded to the Indian industry in 1924 has, in the first place, brought about a large and permanent increase in the quantity of steel produced in India; and, in the second place, intensified competition from the Continent, and particularly from Belgium has resulted in the displacement of considerable quantities of British Steel by Continental Steel. It was natural, therefore, that the British Delegation should make it one of their primary objectives to secure, if possible, in any Trade Agreement with Indian provisions which would bring about enlarged sales of British steel in India. The right of India to protect her own industry to the extent found to be necessary was not in any way disputed but the desirability of establishing more favourable conditions for British steel in its competition with Continental steel was strongly pressed.

75. So far as the unprotected classes of iron and steel were concerned, we had no difficulty in agreeing to a preference so long as the conditions of the Agreement were sufficiently flexible to permit of the addition from time to time of new classes of steel to the protected list. But when the protected classes of steel came under consideration, the difficulties were at once seen to be of the gravest kind. Some classes of iron and steel, such as rails and galvanised sheet, are subject to uniform duties irrespective origin, and others such as bars, black sheet and structural sections, are subject to differential duties, a lower rate of duty being imposed on steel made in the United Kingdom and a higher rate on steel made elsewhere. In neither case were we prepared to interfere with the rates of duty fixed after full investigation by the Tariff Board. To concede a preference by reducing these rates to a lower figure in favour of British steel would impaid the protection intended by the Legislature to be afforded to the Indian industry, and to raise the duties on foreign steel to a higher point than was required in India's own interest would have been a grave departure from the fundamental principle of the policy of Discriminating Protection. It would have meant that though, when an Indian industry was in question, the consumer ought not to be taxed beyond the extent necessary to give the protection needed, this could be done without objection when a British industry desired to be safeguarded against foreign competition. It is true that the protective duties on iron and steel have been increased by the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed by the Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931 and it might have seemed that a way out could be found by ceasing to levy the surcharge on British steel. But apart from the fact that the revenue arising from the surcharge was urgently needed to meet a financial emergency of the gravest kind, a temporary surcharge voted by the Legislature for a period of eighteen months only could not form the basis for a preference in a Trade Agreement. It would have meant that the surcharge must be retained on steel made elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, after it had ceased to be needed for revenue purposes.

76. Our considered view was that the rate of duty fixed after full investigation by the Tariff Board must be left to their operation for the statutory period and could only be reviewed in connection with the Board's enquiry in 1933.

In our discussions with the British Delegation we could point to the fact that in certain classes of steel the United Kingdom already received what was in effect, though not in intention, a preference and that the differences in the rates of duty had in fact led to importation of a higher percentage of British steel. But it became evident that, if free entry for Indian iron and steel into the United Kingdom was to be retained, something more was needed.

After a thorough examination of all the facts, we came to the conclusion that the only class of steel in respect of which an arrangement satisfactory to both parties could be reached was galvanised sheet.

(To Be Continued.)

Muslim Delegation To London Conference

LAHORE, October 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that the Muslim Delegation to the third Round Table Conference is likely to include H. H. the Aga Khan, Chaudhri Zafarullah Khan (Punjab), Sir Muhammad Iqbal (Punjab), Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan (U.P.), and Mr A.H. Ghuznavi (Bengal).

The paper adds that it is not expected that the number of Muslim delegates will exceed five, but if it does, Sir Mohammad Yaqui (U.P.) will probably be included —A.P.

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Staggering Fall In Foreign Cloth

Decline Of 42 Crores In Export Of Raw Cotton

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The official review of the trade of India in 1931-32 further states that the total value of imports of cotton manufactured goods amounted to Rs. 19.15 lakhs as against Rs. 25,25 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 59,49 lakhs in 1929-30. Thus there was decline of 24 per cent as compared with the past year and 68 per cent as compared with 1929-30. The causes for this enormous fall were, the lowered purchasing power and the political situation in the country. Added to these there were considerable increases in the import tariff.

The imports of cotton twist and yarn declined from 43.9 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 31.6 million lbs. in 1931-32 which is 12-3 million lbs. or 27.3 per cent. This great fall in the imports as compared with normal imports in view of the fact that the Indian Mill production of the year was the highest on record.

DECREASED IMPORT OF CLOTH.

In the case of cotton piece-goods including fents, the imports decreased from 1,919 million yards in 1929-30 and 890 million yards in 1930-31 to 776 million yards in 1931-32, a decline of 60 per cent as compared with 1929-30 and 13 per cent as compared with 1930-31. The decline in value was from Rs. 50,25 lakhs in 1929-30 and Rs. 20,05 lakhs in 1930-31 to Rs. 14,67 lakhs in the year under review.

There were fewer hartals in the year under review except in the last three months when the civil disobedience movement was re-started. Throughout the year, however, the shadow of uncertainty hung over the piece-goods markets with continual talk of resumption of civil disobedience, and those merchants who had burnt their figures in 1930, were unwilling to undertake any risks by importing piece-goods from abroad. From the beginning of 1932, with the resumption of the C. D. movement, picketing was re-started. The effect of this, however, is difficult to measure at this stage as it affects only the orders placed in the last quarter of the financial year.

LOW PURCHASING POWER.

The more important factor in the explanation of the reduction in imports of cotton piece-goods is the lowered purchasing power of the consumer in this country. As the heavy fall in the prices of India's staple products continued throughout the year under review and seriously affected the purchasing power of the ryot, thereby, to a great extent, reducing the demands for such imports as were more in the nature of comforts and luxuries than of absolute necessities. It is interesting to note that the value of India's exports, which go to pay for imports, was reduced considerably. Thus the decline in value in the case of exports of raw cotton alone was nearly Rs. 42 crores as compared with 1929.30 and Rs. 23 crores as compared with 1930-31. Similarly raw jute showed a decline of nearly Rs. 16 crores as compared with 1929-30. Exports of Jute manufactures were down by Rs. 30 crores as compared with 1929-30 and Rs. 10 crores on 1930-31. Exports of Grains, pulse and flour give a decline of Rs. 14 1/2 crores as compared with 1929-30 and Rs. 9 1/2 crores as compared with 1930-31. Tea showed a decline of Rs. 6 1/2 crores and oil seeds Rs. 12 crores as compared with 1929-30 Raw hides Rs. 4-1/3 crores and lac Rs. 5 crores.

EXPORTS FALL OVER RS. 129 CRORES.

The total decline in the value of exports of these articles, therefore, amounts to over Rs. 129 crores as compared with 1929-30. Without any shadow of doubt this vital change was bound to affect the purchasiny power of the ryot most seriously and he had therefore no alternative but to reduce his purchases among which cotton piece-goods occupy an important position.

LARGE IMPORTS OF ARTIFICIAL SILK.

The trade in Atificial silk increased considerably in quantity as compared with either the preceding year or even with 1929-30. Imports of artificial silk yarn in the year under review amounted to nearly 8 million lbs. Valued at Rs. 82 lakhs as compared with 7.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 81 lakhs in the preceding year and 7.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 99 lakhs in 1929-30.

The imports of metals and manufactures thereof declined by 251,000 tons or 38 per cent in quantity from 669,000 tons in 1930-31 to 418,000 tons in 1931-32 and by Rs. 6 crores or 39 per cent in value from Rs. 16 crores to Rs. 10 crores.

IRON & STEEL.

In India imports of all classes of iron and steel, including pig iron and old iron and steel in 1931-32 were lower than in any year since the close of War and amounted to 371,000 tons as compared with 614,000 tons in the preceding year representing a fall of 40 per cent.

The total imports of motor cars in 1931-32 numbered 7,220 valued at Rs. 148 lakh as compared wth 12,601 valued at Rs. 258 lakhs in 1930-31.

Imports of sugar of all sorts, excluding molasses decreased from 901,000 tons in 1930-31 to 516,000 tons in 1931-32 thus showing a decline of 385,000 tons or 43 per cent.

There was a further decline in the imports of liquor, the total quantity imported having fallen by 21 per cent from 7.2 million gallons in 1930-31 to 5.7 million gallons in 1931-32 and the value by 32 per cent from Rs. 3,32 lakhs to Rs. 2,27 lakhs.

IMPORTS OF ROW COTTON.

Imports of raw cotton into India during 1931-32 increased considerably as compared with the previous year. Thus increase is probably due to the policy of the Indian mills to spin finer yarn in order to replace imports of higher counts and of finer cloth from abroad. Imports of raw cotton into India amounted to 79,000 tons valued at Rs. 7,03 lakhs as compared with 58,000 tons valued at Rs. 6,39 lakhs in 1930-31. This increase was due to larger imports from Kenya Colony and the United States of America, where as imports of Egyptian cotton showed a decline. The arrivals from the United States of America increased from 10,000 tons valued at Rs. 83 lakhs to 29,000 tons valued at Rs. 2,24 lakhs.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Total value of exports with comparison of principal articles were as under:—

	In thousands Rs.
1931-32	 1,55,88,86
1930-31	 2,20,49,26
1929-30	 3,10,80,55
1928-29	 3,30,12,79
1927-28	..... 3,19.15,35

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year under review amounted to 1,250,000 tons or 136,000 tons less than in the preceding year. The total value declined from nearly Rs. 45 crores in 1930-31 to a little over Rs. 33 crores in 1931-32 a drop of over Rs. 11 1/2 crores.

RAW COTTON EXPORTS FALL

Exports of Indian cotton in 1931-32 amounted to 2,369,000 bales as compared with 3,926,000 bales in 1930-31. This is the lowest figure of export in the post-war period except for 1930-31. The value of exports amounted to Rs. 23,45 lakhs as compared with Rs. 46,33 lakhs in the preceding year.

MARKED WOMEN IN "DOPE RING"

Trail Of Ruined Lives.

A great clean-up of London's "dope-ring," involving a number of arrests, is foreshadowed

Six notorious traffickers, it is understood, are suspected of being the prime movers in the ring. Their names are known and information concerning them is now being collected. All are women.

The majority live in London, but one or two are, at present, abroad. They have good addresses, move in exclusive circles, and are well-known in the West End.

Between them, it is believed, they are responsible for the alarming spread of drug trafficking in this country.

The new campaign against the dope-ring is Scotland Yard's answer to the recent revelations regarding drug-taking among a certain section of West End society. Drastic action may be expected in the near future.

SACK MURDER BY U. S. GANGSTERS

"Slot Machine King's" End

The body of Geraldo Scarpato, known as the "Scalper," was found in stolen motor-car tightly bound in a canvas bag. His full identity and manner of death is revealed by the Brooklyn police.

Scarpato was a leading figure in what is known as the "Italian Lottery Racket." He was murdered by gangsters as a reprisal for the death of one Joseph Masselia, known as "Joe the Boss," who was killed in a Coney Island restaurant owned by Scarpato on April 15.

The "Scalper" is the third man to meet a violent end in the war of revenge for the murder of "Joe the Boss," and a fourth has vanished.

Scarpato's murder was precisely like that in seven other sack killings of the past eight months. The victim was first subdued by a blow on the head. Then a sashcord was bound around his neck with a few convenient knots, and the loose ends brought around under his drawn-up knees, looped around his back, and finally made fast in such a way that the victim on awakening tightens the noose when he tries frantically to straighten his legs. His hands were fastened across his chest.

BODY LEFT FOR HOURS.

The "Scalper" was found in that position in the rear of a black sedan car. It had been parked under a tree in a quiet street of South Brooklyn. It is believed that he had been kidnapped from a "speak easy" in Coney Island and his body had been in the car for many hours.

After the murder of "Joe the Boss," Scarpato said, "They'll get me next.', He tattooed his name on his right arm and asked the police to take his fingerprints for their records. "I think you'll need them," he said grimly.

A wealthy man, Scarpato owned several Italian colony resorts, and had a regular share of the vast sums distributed weekly by the owners of the "slot racket." These people manufacture, instal, and protect slot machines in "speak easies," small restaurants, shops, and other places where customers may risk a few pence in the hope of winning a few shillings if they get a lucky number. Every machine pays a heavy percentage to the "racketeers."

Scarpato had made a big fortunes as the "slot king." He lived in a fashionable villa, owned several high-grade motor-cars, and had just returned with his wife from a visit to Europe. Recently he was accused by his associates of double dealing in an Italian lottery, since when he has seldom been seen the street without a bodyguard.

In the Brooklyn underworld "Scarface" Al Capone in Chicago. For many years he worked as a Scarpato was comparable to district boss in Capone's territory.

MURDER ON A CASH BASIS

In the campaign against the enormous slot-machine gambling business run by gangsters, the New York police have discovered evidence that the murder of Scarpato "The Scalper" was hommitted by a band of eight men working on ordinary business-like cash terms.

The murderers consisted of desperadoes brought from Chicago and Detroit. The "execution" of Scarpato was ordered late last year after a secret trial by the associates of Giuseppe Masseria, known as "Joe the Boss." Masseria died last April riddled with bullets in Scarpato's social club on Coney Island. Scarpato's flight to Italy postponed his doom.

"There is no likelihood that the murderers will be brought to justice. So long as gangsters kill gangsters, the American police and public do not clamour for retribution.

700 MACHINES SMASHED.

Meanwhile, the Brooklyn police have been smashing slot machines with sledge-hammers They destroyed 700 and more. But many thousands remain.

Scarpato, as the head of the Brooklyn gang running the slot machines for gambling, defended them as providing "an innocent amusement for everybody." "In a city where we cannot bet on horses," he remarked, "and where many a man cannot afford to gamble on the stock market, why shou'd it be illegal to risk a few coppers on the chance of getting a dollar from a slot machine?"

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ENGAGED THIRTY-EIGHT TIMES

Europe's most engaged woman, is Miss Anny Ondra, the famous Hungarian actress, and she has been reported engaged thirty-eight times in the last three years.

One of her fiances was a young Austrian archduke, who showered her with expensive gifts and whose high-powered motor car was parked ouaside the stage door almost every night for a month.

The man with whom her name was most recently coupled was Max Schmeling, ex-heavyweight boxing champion of the world. But Anny Ondra said plaintively: "It's all a mistake. Every time I am seen dancing, with a man—I am engaged! Just think of it, thirty-eight fiances in three years—more than one a month. And I haven't been in love for a long time."

BOTTOMLEY'S ORDEAL

Once a national hero who, by his burning oratory, brought thousands to the colours during the war, then a convict, now a broker, destitute old man, Horatio Bottomley appeared as a "turn" in a non-stop variety show in the West End.

Five times daily, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 11 p.m., this man who was once "great" will stand on the stage and talk to the changing audience of his memories.

Bottomley has stood on stages before, but then the Union Jack hung behind him and patriotism was his theme.

At the tiny Windmill Theatre, off Piccadilly, sandwiched in between a comic sketch and a dance by a half-naked beauty chorus, this little old man, haggard from the terrible punishment of penal servitude, will talk to earn his bread.

"Horatio Bottomley: Anecdotes and Reminiscences"—that is his billing matter.

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There is one man in England who thinks his weekly allowance of tobacco is worth £500.

He is a prisoner in Wandsworth Gaol, and it was revealed that he had offered a warder £500 to give him two ounces of tobacco a week.

This astonishing offer, it is understood, was made to the warder in writing. He immediately reported the matter to the prison authorities, and handed to them the written offer made by the prisoner.

Disciplinary action was taken by the visiting magistrates, who had the prisoner before them. He is a man serving a comparatively short sentence.

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With appreciations by the Rt Hon. Sastri Tagore Romain Rolland, Rev. Holmes, Sarojini Naidu, Mr. C. F. Andrews Mr and Mrs. Polak, Lord Irwin, etc.

Re. 1. To Subs of the "Indian Review" As. 12.

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WHITE WOMAN AS A CAVEMAN'S WIFE

Strange Story Of "Blonde Captive"

(By DINSHAW S. VARIAVA).

'THE BLONDE CAPTIVE"—Once more the camera makes a voyage of discovery, and once more it seeks out the strange and wonderful in nature and in life.

Ten thousand miles by land, water and air in search of a face. That is the record of Dr. Paul C. Withington's expedition to discover the living replica of Neanderthal man, our ancestor of 50,000 years ago. He not only found the face he was looking for, but a white woman, the central figure in one of the strangest stories of modern times.

The expedition set sail from San Francisco (California) touched Honolulu, Bali, Pago Pago and the island of Samoa, Suva in the Fiji islands and finally Sydney in Australia. It was on that vast continent that Dr. Withington hoped to find living proof of the existence of the Neanderthal cave man.

Travelling by train the expedition took to the air to cross the huge wastelands. After twenty-six hours of flying, they reached the seaport of Broome, the centre of the world's pearl-fishing industry. From there, they went by motor truck across a desert to reach the Pearl Coast and the Timos Sea. Chartering a pearling schooner, they travelled nine hundred miles along the most inhospitable coast in the world, visiting aboriginal tribes, looking into brown faces for a duplicate of the Neanderland man

After months of searching Dr. Withington and his expedition stumbled across a tribe of aborigines that seemed lowest in the human scale. Dr. Withington carefully examined the faces of the men and at last found his patience rewarded. In this tribe, a throwback of 50,000 years ago, he found a face that resembled exactly the Neanderthal man that science had reconstructed from their discoveries.

WHITE WOMAN'S TRAGEDY.

But he found something even more astounding. He uncovered a story that surpassed the wildest flights of Hollywood's imagination. A woman with blue eyes, fair skin tanned and blonde hair bleached white by the tropical sun. A white woman, the wife of an aborigine, living without clothes or any comforts of civilization in a cave home: squatting before a fire roasting wallaby and kangaroo among living descendants of the oldest race in the world.

"White man, I am a white woman," she told Dr. Withington. Slowly, haltingly, she spoke her first English words in..... how many years? She did not know. Time had passed without reckoning. She was the widow, she said, of a pearling captain.—a captain Stevenson of Thursday Island—but was quite vague about it, the long years among the wild people of the Timor Sea having left her somewhat uncertain as to the past.

Her husband's pearling schooner had been dashed on the reefs of this wild coast in a storm. She alone survived. When the boat was pounded to pieces the waves threw her on the beach. The aborigines found her there, half dead. Because she was so white they thought her a ghost. When several warriors claimed her as the spirit of their dead wives, there were bitter boomerang duels.

The Blonde Captive and her powerful, bearded and long-haired husband lived apart from the tribe. When the great day came for the annual ceremonial Crow Dance, the big fellow distinguished himself by wearing the white, embroidery trimmed step-ins that were all his wife had left of the garments of civilization.

Dr. Withington saw himself in the role of a rescuer of a woman whose fate seemed utmost tragedy. The wife of the lowest, most primitive form of human life—the wife of a cave man—living the ways of the cave-dwellers of the "Stone Age." Surely, this was tragedy. The explorer and scientist offered her to take her back to Thursday Island—to her own people—to clothes, a home, theatres, friends, laughter.

What was her answer? What did she decide? Had she found the primitive moral code easier to cope with than that of civilization? Did she fear the struggle of existence in the land of her birth? Perhaps, even, she had learned to love her primitive bushman.

"The Blonde Captive," a Columbia picture, tells this strange story in a graphic and really different way. It was produced by the Northern Australian Expedition Syndicate under the auspices of the National Research Council of Australia. Lowell Thomas, famous American wireless lecturer, is author of the dialogue that he speaks throughout the film, which reveals not only the thrilling adventures of this most interesting expedition, but enjoys the surprise of a startling romance from the loneliest land in the world.

"JAPANESE MONROE DOCTRINE"

ATTITUDE TO ASIA
Reported Suggestion Of Mr. Roosevelt

Viscount Kaneko, a member of the Privy Council and former Minister of Justice, publishes in the September number of the Tokyo quarterly magazine, Contemporary Japan, an account of a suggestion made by President Roosevelt in 1905 that Japan should proclaim a "Japanese Monroe Doctrine for Asia" with his support. Now, when "Japanese policies in Asia are causing anxiety and even alarm to other Powers," Viscount Kaneko thinks President Roosevelt's views should be given to the world. While he does not profess to repeat the President's exact words, he is confident that he correctly reports their substance, and states that at the time he informed his Government of the suggestion, and later reported it to the Emperor and the Cabinet.

WESTERNISED NATION.

According to Viscount Kaneko's account, President Roosevelt said:—

Japan is the only nation in Asia which understands the principles and methods of Western civilization. She has proved that she can assimilate Western civilization, yet not break up her own heritage. All the Asiatic nations are now faced with the urgent necessity of adjusting themselves to the present age. Japan should be their natural leader in that process, and their protector during the transition stage, much as the United States assumed the leadership of the American Continent many years ago, and, by means of the Monroe Doctrine, preserved the Latin American nations from European interference while they were maturing their independence.

The future policy of Japan towards Asiatic countries should be similar to that of the United States towards their neighbours on the American Continent. A "Japanese Monroe Doctrine" in Asia would remove the temptation to European encroachment, and Japan would be recognized as the leader of the Asiatic nations, and her power would form the shield behind which they could reorganize their national system.

The sphere of the "Japanese Monroe Doctrine" should include the whole Continent of Asia from Suez to Kamchatka, except India, Annam, the Philippines, Hongkong and other European and American colonies. At the same time, Japan should observe the American policy of the "Open Door and Equal Opportunity" in China. If Japan will proclaim such an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine after the Peace of Portsmouth (which ended the Russo-Japanese War), I will support her with all my power, either during my Presidency or after its expiration.

Mr. Roosevelt subsequently asked Viscount Kaneko not to make these views public during his term of office, but promised to publish them at some suitable time. His re-entry into American politics and then the World War prevented an opportunity from arising.

The suggestion of a "Japanese Monroe Doctrine for Asia" is an old favourite with nationalist politicians, some of whom are reviving it in connexion with the possibility of a break with the League of Nations over Manchuria, says the Tokio correspondent of "The Times". Japan, it is said, has no interest in European affairs, and should concentrate on the promotion of her interests in Eastern Asia, where her destiny lies. By proclaiming a "Japanese Monroe Doctrine" she would undertake responsibility for the maintenance of peace in Eastern Asia and put an embargo on interference by European and American Powers.

Though frequently talked about, the "Japanese Monroe Doctrine" has up till now been only a vague desideratum of politicians unfettered by responsibility. It has never been advocated by a statesman in office, nor have its supporters attempted to draft the "Doctrine." It acquires a certain interest at present because of the chance that a break with the League might start the "back to Asia" movement which the more extreme nationalists desire.

League Of Nations

GERMAN MOTION FOR "FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT"

Third Party Rumours In Dublin

The Council agenda contains the following interesting item to be raised by the representative of Germany:

"Procedure for Friendly settlement of economic disputes between States, in conformity with the Council's Resolution of January 28, 1932, Appointment of Experts."

Other business includes the Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board, Report of the International Committee on Intellectual co-operation; Collaboration of the Press in the Organisation of Peace; Assistance Request of the Liberian Government; Termination of the Mandatory Regime in Iraq;

Protection of Minorities in Rumania and Poland, Slavery Reports; World Economic and Financial Conference and Protection of Minorities in Upper Silesia, writes the Political Correspondent of the Irish Press in mail week about the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Yesterday passed without any official elucidation of the Anglo-Irish Note mystery. Mr. de Valera and the Department of External Affairs maintained silence. What is proceeding behind the scenes is a secret known only to a very few in Government Buildings, and carefully preserved.

It is now generally accepted that the British have received a Note, or rather a communication from Dublin intimating Mr. de Valera's decision in certain circumstances to use the Annuity money in hands, as the British are using the duties receipts.

I was told that Mr. Norton and some highly placed members of the Labour Party are fully conversant with the situation, Mr. Noston having taken them into his confidence at the party meeting held recently.

There is ground for believing, as I hinted a few days ago, that resumed negotiations, or at least "talks," are very likely. Whether Geneva will be the scene of them must be left to time to say,

but it is noteworthy that Mr. de Valera is being accompanied by Mr. Conor Maguire, the Attorney-General, who has the whole legal case at his finger's ends. Naturally the Irish delegates will be in contact with British Ministers during their fortnight or three weeks there.

A third party, whose identity is known to only about half-a-dozen on the Free State side, is said to be endeavouring to reopen negotiations. There are whispers that the person is a prominent member of the British Labour Party. It may be Mr. Lansbury or Sir Stafford Cripps.

While nothing is known in official quarters in London of any projected meeting between Mr. de Valera and Britisha Ministers, such a possibility is being discussed in political quarters, because it is known that Mr. de Valera will be passing through London next Monday.

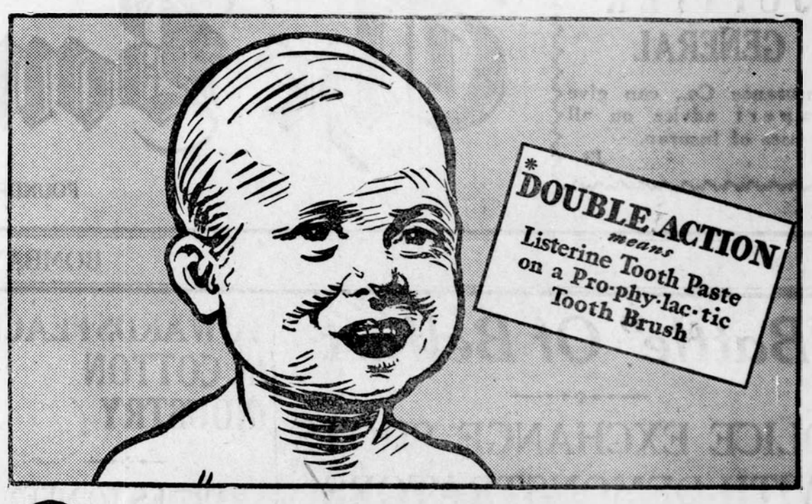
The British reply to Mr. de Valera's communication in which he suggested that the money being withheld by the Free State Government should be deposited with the Bank of International Settlements pending negotiations for arbitration has not yet been sent to Dublin.

Consultations between members of the Cabinet, in London and out of town, concerning Mr. de Valera's despatch would account for some delay in reply.

The Cabinet's attitude on the question of the composition of the arbitral tribunal remains quite unaltered, and it is no secret that Mr. MacDonald considers that the proposals already made from the British side should have ended the dispute.

Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor, who took part in the last Downing Street conversations with Mr. de Valera, called at No. 10 this morning and was with Mr. MacDonald about half an hour.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Dominions Secretary, is in touch by telephone with the Prime Minister from the South Coast resort at which he is staying.—"The Irish Press."



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BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1932

"Battle" Of Belfast

POLICE EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH DEMONSTRATORS

Brickbats And Bullets

ORGY OF RIOTING, LOOTING AND INCENDIARISM

BELFAST, Oct. 12.

There was an orgy of rioting and looting in the city throughout yesterday, originating from the demonstrations of the unemployed expressing dissatisfaction at the rates paid to the men employed on special relief schemes.

POLICE FORCE MOBILISED

The authorities replied by prohibiting demonstrations and mobilising hundreds of police armed with batons and loaded revolvers. The demonstrators, finding their intentions thwarted, responded by stoning the police who were very busy all the day long dispersing the prohibited gatherings.

EXCHANGE OF SHOTS

The trouble spread rapidly and assumed a very threatening aspect at the Falls Road where the police who were sniped with revolvers returned fire, an on-looker being killed and several others being shot at.

WOMEN JOIN THE FRAY

During the evening, when shops were looted, windows shattered, trams and buses attacked and drivers and conductors injured, repeated charges by the police had only a temporary effect on the crowds, in which women joined with a terrific onslaught of stones and other missiles.

The Police were on the point of being overpowered, but with the assistance of armoured cars, rioters were gradually forced into sidestreets and alleys.

GUERILLA WARFARE

A sort of guerilla warfare ensued, men and women shouting "We must have bread."

Widespread looting commenced after nightfall, and nearly every shop in the Hankill Road area was ransacked. Finally the police regained an upper hand and armoured cars cruised about using searchlights, as most of the street lamps had been smashed.

EPIDEMIC OF INCENDIARISM

An epidemic of incendiarism started at 10-30 p.m., and all fire appliances were ordered out to deal with the outbreaks at four or five centres.

The Curfew was enforced at 11 p.m., when peace was restored.—Reuter's Special

CURFEW ORDER IN BELFAST

—:o:—

Emergency Powers For Police

BELFAST, Oct. 11.

Fifteen persons were treated in the hospital as a result of to-day's disturbances. The Curfew order is being enforced providing for the arrest, until further notice, of anyone found in the streets between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.

A number of members have made a request for a special meeting of the Corporation for the purpose of calling upon the Government of the Northern Ireland to take prompt steps to relieve the distress.—Reuter.

Midnight Police Court Proceedings

LONDON, October 12.

Three persons have been killed and 25 injured in the Belfast rioting. The police court, specially summoned at midnight, remanded forty men in custody.—Reuter.

RIOT CASUALTIES

BELFAST, Oct. 11.

One died in the rioting, and three police are among the injured admitted to the hospital. Over 2,000 police assisted by armoured cars are patrolling the city. A cordon has been drawn round the outskirts and entrance is forbidden until daybreak.—Reuter.

A Busy Day For Miss Monica Whitely And Mr. L. Matters

MEERUT, Oct. 12

Miss Monica Whitely and Mr. Leonard Matters of the India League Delegation spent yesterday visiting villages Dhobi and Palhera. They also attended an "At Home" by professors, visited the Gandhi Ashram, attended a tea party at Rai Saheb Kunwar Beharilal's residence, and addressed Meerut College students on their mission. They leave this afternoon for Delhi.—A.P.

TOWARDS PEACE IN COTTON INDUSTRY

PARTIES TO MEET AT MANCHESTER

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Minister of Labour has intervened in the cotton spinning dispute and invited the parties to meet at Manchester on the 13th October under the presidency of a representative of the Ministry.—Reuter.

SAMUEL INSULL LET OFF

No Legal Warrant For Detention

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Athens.—Mr. Samul Insull was liberated this afternoon.. The authorities decided that there was no legal warrant for detaining him as the instruments of ratification of the Greeco-American Extradition Treaty have not been exchanged.—Reuter.

MEN AND SYNDICATES

Underwriters Of Insull Stocks

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

The receiver for the Insull Utilities Investment Incorporated now bankrupt, has published the names of seven Syndicates comprising 1,300 individuals and companies who were given preferred opportunities of underwriting the various issues of the Middle West Utilities Stocks amounting to 200,000,000 million dollars.

The list of subscribers includes Mayor Cermak of Chicago, 100,000 dollars; Mr. Owen D. Young, 500,000 dollars; the employees of the Insul Company Limited London., 1,000,000 dollars and the British Hydro Electric Securities 5,000,000 dollars.

Most of these syndicates were liquidated within two months of date of subscription with handsome profit to the subscribers.—Reuter

Negotiating For Insull's Return

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

The State Department announces that it is renewing its efforts to secure Mr. Samuel Insull's return from Greece.—Reuter

Captain Brittain Jones

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

Captain Brittain Jones, Controller of the Viceregal Household, was reported to be much better this morning. During the first few weeks of his illness, he was in the Walker Hospital. He then went to Viceregal Lodge for a few days but, on Sunday last, he was transferred for his second operation to the Ripon Hospital as their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon had vacated Viceregal Lodge. The Viceroy is coming to Simla to-day from Dhami to see Captain Brittain Jones. His Excellency will leave for Delhi this afternoon.—A.P.

British Hospitals Sweepstake

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Monte Carlo.—British Hospitals Sweepstake arrangements for the Grand National have been completed and tickets will be on sale in a fortnight at ten shillings each, according to the promoters. It is announced that the London firm of Price Waterhouse and Compan, have agreed to supervise the accounts. It is stated that the scheme will be operated by a syndicate of London Stock Exchange Members who have guaranteed upto 50,000 sterling for operating the expenses.—Reuter.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE FOR WIFE

Must Accept Man's Nationality

LEAGUE COMMITTEE DECIDES

GENEVA, Oct. 11.

The vexed question of what a woman's nationality should be on marrying a foreigner has caused trouble between the League and women delegates.

A committee, representing women's organisations and appointed by the League, had recommended that a wife should choose whether she would adhere to her own nationality or take her husband's, but the Juridicial Committee of the League has now recommended unconditional ratification of a convention which makes the wife's nationality absolutely depend on her husband's.

The Juridicial Committee's main argument is the supreme importance of maintaining the unity of the family and as long as the general rule obtains that husband is the main economic support of the family the wife's nationality should give way to the husband's.—Reuter.

ONE MORE EVERESTER

Party To Start With Full Equipment

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mr. G. Wood Johnson, who has a great experience of mountaineering, particularly of the transport side, has accepted an invitation to join the Everest expedition.

It is understood that arrangement for supply and equipment are well advanced. All the resources of science will be called in and with the researches of the past eight years, the party should reach the starting point with every equipment possible

MAHARANA OF MANDWA STATE INSTALLED ON GADI

Concessions To State People Announced

Maharana Shree Khushalsingji Saheb of Mandwa State Rewa Kantha Agency was installed on the Gadi.

The following concessions to the people of the State were announced by Mr. Jamnadas Chhotalal Shah the Karbhari Saheb on behalf of the Mandwa Rana Saheb

(1) Free primary education in the Mandwa State from 1/11/1932, (2) Grant of occupancy rights to the Kheduts of the Mandwa State under the Rewa Kantha Afency, (3) Grant of rights of transferring alienated lands by sale, mortgage, etc. (4) Request to the Resident of Baroda through the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, to reconsider the question of granting rights of transferring Wanta lands by sale, mortgage, etc, (5) Reduction in the tax on the Machhis of Chandod and Mandwa. (6) Extension of time upto 31/3/33 for the registration of Documents relating to the ownership of Garthar lands in Chandod. (7) Grant of Rs. 4000 for the erection of Water Tank for protection against fire. (8) Promise to give Rs 20,000/ for the construction of water Works in Chandod and Mandwa (0) promise to give Rs. 5,000 iwthout interest and Rs. 5,000 with interest at four and a half per cent to the agricultural cooperative societies to be newly started.

The people of the Mandwa State were very glad on hearing these announcement and a number of addresses were presented to Rana Saheb spontaneously on behalf of various communities, who were benefited by these concessions.

TARIFF BENEFITS EX-CHEQUER

British Customs Revenue Goes Up

LONDON, Oct. 11.

How the Exchequer is benefiting by the tariffs is shown by the fact that customs and excise revenue from 1st April to 8th October amounts to 148,000,000 sterling, an increase of nearly 21,000,000 sterling compared with the corresponding period of the last year.

The total revenue was 280,000,000 sterling, an increase of 3,000,000 sterling, and the expenditure was 384,000,000 sterling, a decrease of 7,500,000 sterling.—Reuter's Special

EX-CROWN PRINCE FOR REGENCY

Newspaper Story Of Monarchist Plot

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Berlin.—An extraordinary story of a Government plot to restore Monarchy is related by the "Vorwaerts."

The paper declares that it can prove that the ex-Crown Prince has told his friends that he, Von Hindenburg Von Papen and General Schleicher are united in the policy to be adopted. Von Hindenburg will resign at a suitable moment and nominate the ex-Crown Prince as Regent and the latter will be backed by the Army Bavarians and 400,000 armed Steel Helmets.

The originators of the plan are determined to fight, if necessary. Crown Prince Rupert of Bavaria has agreed to the plan and will become the head of the Danubian kingdom on the same day on which the ex-Crown Prince becomes Regent.

The Government declare that the story is a pure figment of imagination.—Reuter's Special.

ONE MORE TEMPLE FOR HARIJANS

(From A Correspondent)

VIRAR, Oct. 11.

On Dasara day, Shri Rama Mandir at Virar, owned by Mr. G. D. Vartak, president of the District Local Board of Thana, was thrown open to Harijans, in the presence of a large crowd consisting also of "untouchables" In declaring the temple open Mr Vartak said that he had a mind to open the temple to all for some years past but as he desired to carry with him the majority of the "touchables," he had postponed it. He particularly impressed upon the Harijans that they should not resort to such means as Satyagraha in religious matters and that these reforms should come through love and awakening of the high castes themselves.

Mr. D B Joshi said that untouchability was not sanctioned in the Vedas and asked the audience to eradicate this evil.

DEATH OF LORD HENRY SOMERSET

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Florence.—The death has occurred of Lord Henry Somerset —Reuter.

(The Rt. Hon. Lord Henry Somerset P. C. J. P., D. H., was born in 1849 and was the second son of the 8th Duke of Beaufort. He was a Member of Parliament (Conservative) from Monmouthshire from 1817 to 1880 and was comptroller of His Majesty's Household) from 1874 to 1879.

Some of the songs composed by him are: Hush Me, O Sorrow; All Through the Night The First Spring Day; Dawn. etc.

TRADE DEPRESSION COMES TO GOVT.'S RESCUE

Gilt-Edged Soar

TREASURY CONTEMPLATES LONGER-DATED ISSUE: SEQUEL TO NEW BONDS' SUCCESS

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Astuteness of the Treasury officials in taking advantage of the monetary conditions, in consequence of the stagnation of trade, is shown by the instantaneous success of the issue of the 2 per cent. Treasury bonds, the list of cash applications closing almost as soon as it opened.

The success of the new issue gave an impetus to the Government securities, all rising fractionally. The money market was surprised by the terms of the issue, and especially by the final redemption date of 5½ years, which is a longer period than was expected.

Treasury Bonds are always popular among the monetary institutions, owing to their marketability. Therefore, in view of the persistence of bad trade, there was little doubt that the cash portion of the issue would be oversubscribed.

It is believed that the Treasury is contemplating another longer-dated issue of approximately the same amount in consequence of the redemption of the balance of the 5 per cent. War Loan, of 165,000,000 and 4½ per cent. War Loan of 13,000,000 sterling.

The present issue is practically earmarked for the redemption of the 4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds of 140 millions.—Reuter.

List Closes Immediately

RUGBY, Oct. 11

The offer of £150,000,000 of 2 per cent Treasury bonds 1935-38 at par met with prompt success to-day, and the list for cash applications, instead of remaining open until to-morrow night, was closed immediately.

While cash applications were invited, however, the issue really represents a conversion operation, preference being given to the applications from holders of £140,000,000 of 4½ per cent Treasury Bonds due for repayment on December 1. Such holders are exercising their right to exchange into net 2 per cent bonds, and will receive an equal amount of the latter together with cash payment of 10s. per cent. The prospectus provided for the conversion applications to be received up to Monday next.

SHARP RISE IN SECURITIES.

The announcement of the new Conversion issue has caused a sharp rise in the British War Loan. Opening at 101/7/8, it rose to 102/3/8. The market interprets the terms of the new issue to mean that in the official view, money is likely to remain cheap for some time to come. On December 1, Government has to provide £165,000,000 for the repayment of the unconverted five per cent War Loan, £140,000,000 for the redemption of 4½ per cent Treasury Bonds and £13,000,000 for the remaining balance of 4½ per cent War Loan. It is assumed that the Government has plans other than the issue of short-term bond in view, for dealing with the balance of approximately £168 millions which thus remains of this total of £318 millions.—B.O.W.

Indian Loans Stronger

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, October 11.

On the Stock Exchange, investment demand in gilt-edged securities was resumed vigorously. Prices were considerably higher. Indian Loans were particularly stronger.

The commodity markets are still featureless, and trading continued on restricted lines.

Wall Street opened firmer, and despite a moderate amount of selling that followed. The upward trend remained.—Reuter.

HANDS OFF BLACK PROLETARIAT

SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTER WARNS COMMUNISTS

PRETORIA, (By Mail).

"Communist activity has been much in evidence these last six months and before long the Government will, in my opinion, be obliged to apply some very severe restrictions to some half a dozen of the worst agitators. Just lately these gentlemen have succeeded, not largely but to some extent, in getting a footing among the mine natives. This is a development we cannot afford to ignore as regards potential vigilence on the Witwatersrand, or as a course of infection right through the country when natives return to their kraals."

In these words the Minister of Justice (Mr. O. Pirow), warned agitators to keep off the grass as far as South African natives are concerned.

NATIVE AND THE FARMER.

The occasion was the annual Congress of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, and Mr. Pirow took the opportunity to deal with the relationship existing between the native and the farmer. He declared that as long as the farmer continued to treat his natives fairly, to educate them in the methods of husbandry, and to inculcate into them habits of discipline, and industry, native unrest in this country will be spasmodic and local.

"The day, however, that the farmer encourages the breaking of tribal bonds, and surrenders to the clamour of the negrophilists to turn the native peasant labourer into an agricultural worker pure and simple, foundations will be laid for the formation of a huge black proletariat which will be at the mercy of every crank and agitator," declared the Minister, whose remarks were heartily endorsed by the repeated applause of the farmers.—Reuter.

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